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COOPERATIVE FARM FAMILIES

THE

Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE



Why Should I Attend My
REA Annual Meeting?

Plan Your Water System
For Every Need

Auction Markets Boost
Livestock Production

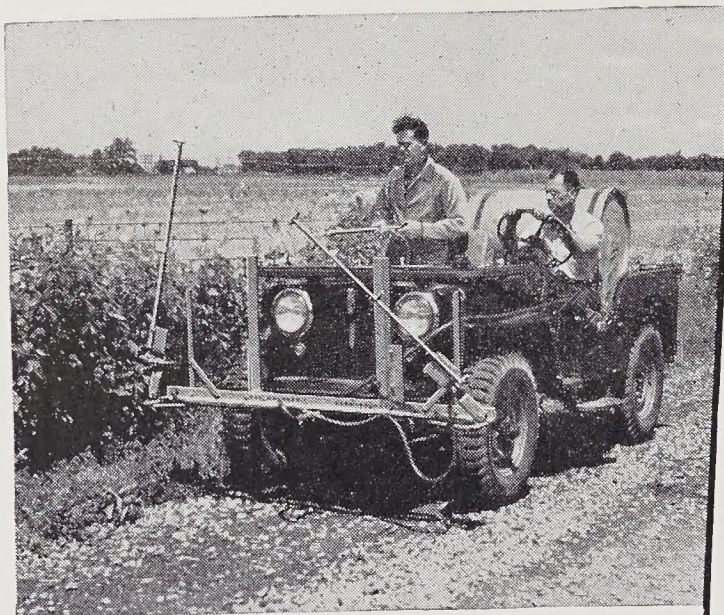
Painless Dehorning

Official Organ
NORTH CAROLINA
Rural Electric Cooperatives

SPECIAL ISSUE
ANNUAL MEETING
Pee Dee Electric Membership
Corporation

AUGUST - 1949





THE UNIVERSAL 'JEEP' is the handiest all-around, all-season vehicle you can own. It can't be beat for weed spraying—carries a big drum easily in its steel bed—operates the compressor from its power take-off—gets you from field to field in a hurry.

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"You've read and heard about the Universal 'Jeep' and 'Jeep' Trucks. Now I want you to see for yourself how they perform on your own farm. Will you please write me a card, phone me or drop in to say when to come out? No obligation and no high-powered sales talk—these farm vehicles sell themselves! This is a sincere offer from all Willys-Overland dealers, and there is one near you".



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WITH 4-WHEEL DRIVE or 2-wheel drive, as you need them, the 'Jeep' has the traction and speed range for your farm jobs—heavy towing in the field, tractor work or fast trips to town. It spreads its cost over more kinds of work and stays busy the year 'round.



THIS MOWER-BAR, side-mounted and operated by the power take-off, is one of many efficient, time-saving implements that make the 'Jeep' a versatile farm tool. 'Jeep' can be equipped with hydraulic lift for use with standard 3-point-hitch plows, discs, etc.

4-Wheel-Drive 'Jeep' Trucks Fit Your Farm Needs

Before you buy any truck, see this sturdy, tough 4-wheel-drive 'Jeep' Truck perform. With all-wheel-drive traction, it gives you pulling power in the field, through mud and snow and up steep grades that no conventional truck can match.

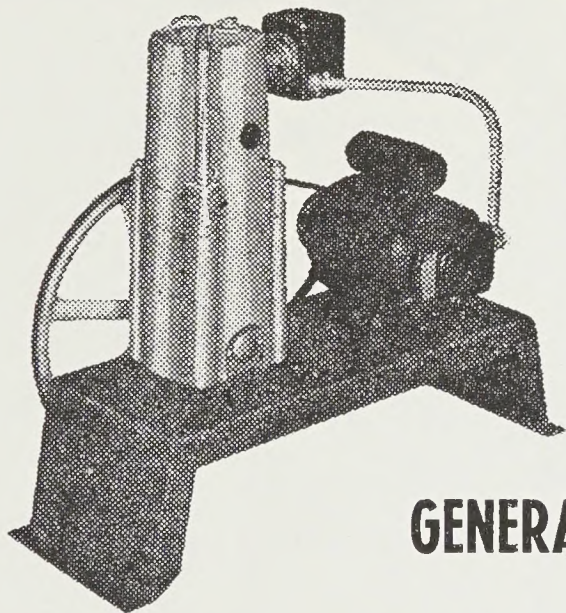
Its wide-opening hood and high-clearance fenders are more practical for farms, and you'll like the comfort features of its steel cab. Pick-up and platform-stake bodies on 118-in. wheelbase, 5,300 lbs. GVW.



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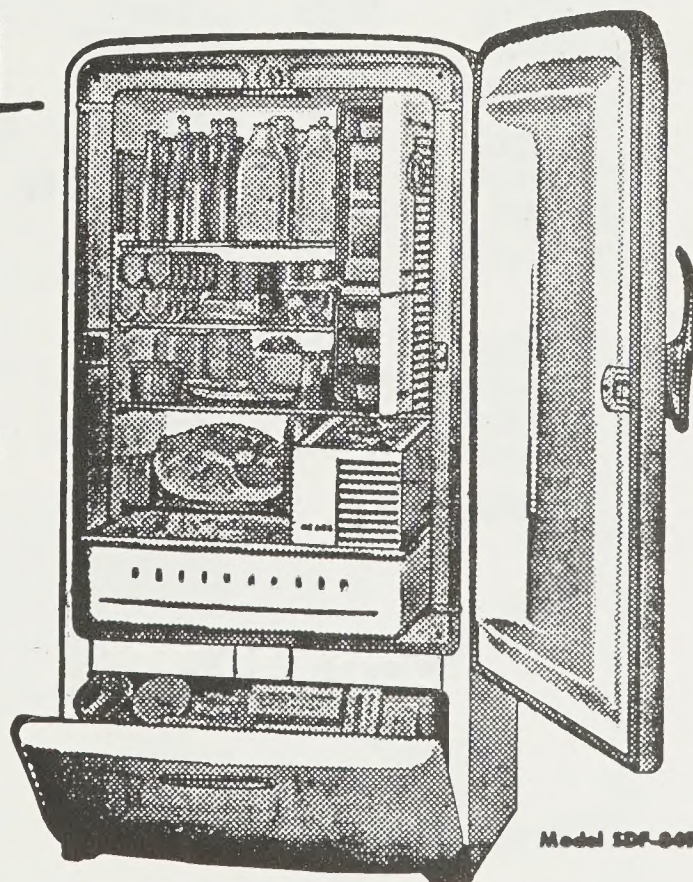
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Come in and see how Norge, with S-D-F, turns
itself off, defrosts itself, *then turns itself back*
on again — automatically — while you sleep!



Model SDF-949

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Jas. R. Smith

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Yes! You Save Hours of Work when your kitchen's **KELVINATOR!**

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This harvest time—instead of toiling with tiresome canning—take the easy way and put foods away fresh in your Kelvinator Freezer! You'll save hours of time and trouble. You'll enjoy foods at their finest—with all their freshness and natural flavors preserved. Throughout the winter, you'll have all your favorites—to choose from—right in your own home!

What marvelous convenience! Keep packaged frozen foods, poultry, fish, game, even complete dinners. Bake in batches; store away for weeks and months ahead. Keep ice cream by the gallon. And imagine this economy! Farm users report average savings of \$17.36 a month even from Kelvinator's smallest freezer.

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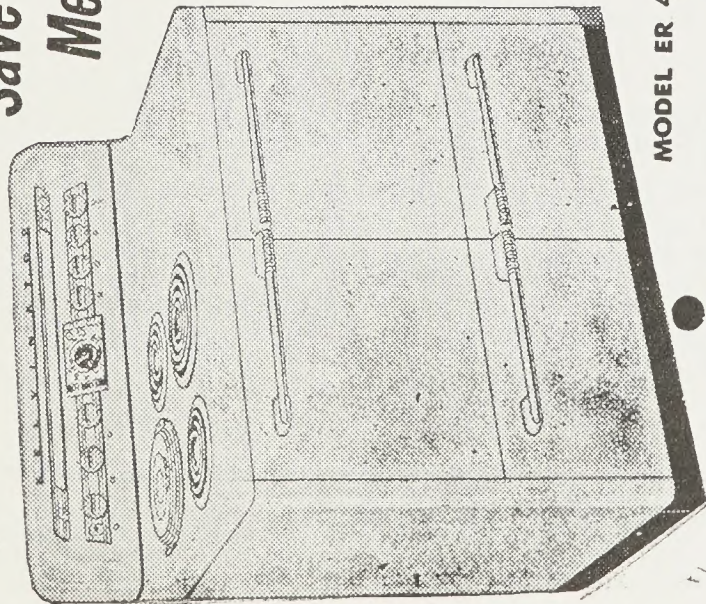


Let a Kelvinator "AUTOMATIC COOK"

Save Your

Meal-Making Time!

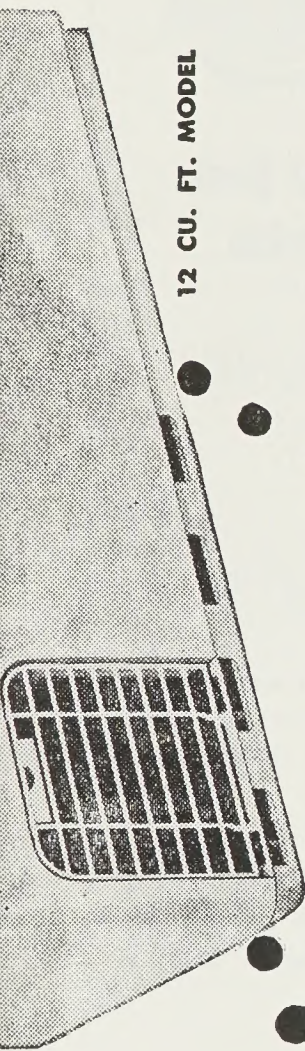
It's a miracle electric range! Just put your meal in the giant Kelvinator oven. Set the controls. Your task is done! While you tend to other duties, your meal cooks to perfection, automatically! All controls conveniently mounted on top-of-the-range! Electric-fast surface cooking units. A thrifty deep-well cooker that lifts up to give you an extra 4th surface unit... can be operated by the "Automatic Cook." Every feature for safe, clean, always-dependable range performance that makes cooking a joy. See it now!



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9 cu. ft. ... 310 lbs. capacity
12 cu. ft. ... 425 lbs. capacity
20 cu. ft. ... 700 lbs. capacity

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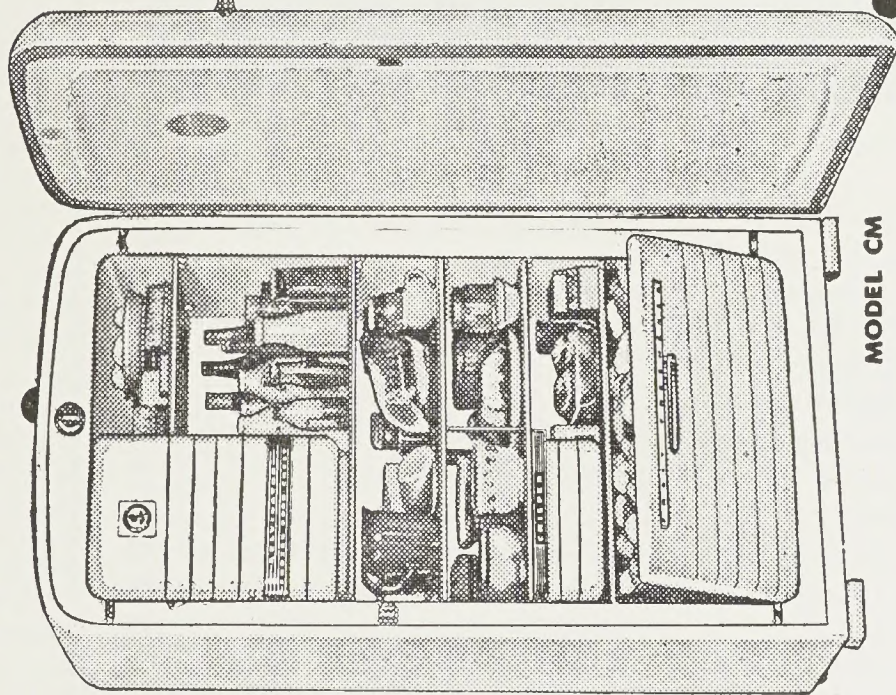


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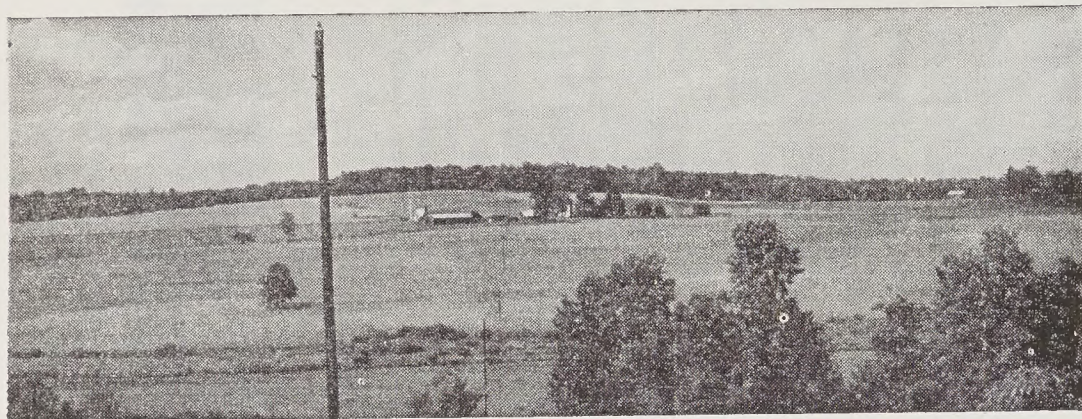


MODEL CM

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The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living



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OUR FRONT COVER

In July the tobacco selling season gets under way in North Carolina, and our front cover shows some of the golden weed ready to be harvested, cured and taken to market. Tobacco is North Carolina's largest cash crop.

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RUSSELL G. SIMMONS, *Publisher*
J. E. NICHOLSON, *President and Editor*

EDITORIAL STAFF

Robert Menzies, *Special Events*
Pearl P. Paris, *Associate Editor*
York Kiker, *Woman's Page*
Lucile Hart, *Circulation Manager*

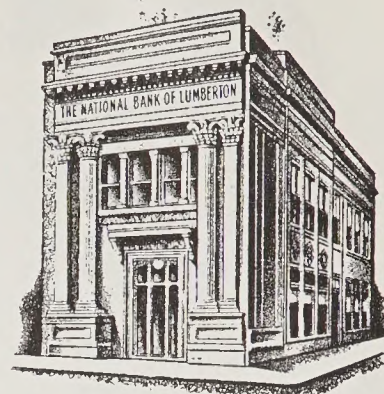
PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

C. E. Viverette, Lenoir, N. C.
Heyward H. McKinney, Wadesboro, N. C.
Alton P. Wall, Asheboro, N. C.
R. E. Hayworth, Monroe, N. C.

FRANK W. FINN, *National Representative*
125 East 46th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

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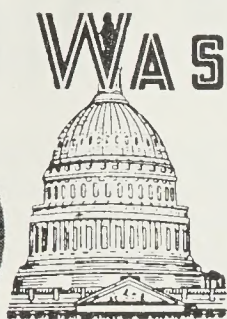


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GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



WASHINGTON REPORT

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Official Publication of the
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Salesmanship—Plus

Organization and top-notch salesmanship pay off. Private utilities from various parts of the country reaped the benefits of both in the U. S. Senate Interior Appropriations sub-committee in mid-July.

Most news stories reported simply that the sub-committee had shorn from the Appropriations sub-committee bill virtually every cent of funds for Federal transmission lines to carry Federal electricity to areas where utilities can distribute it to the people who need it.

This was not an economy measure. While eliminating funds for transmission lines, the sub-committee, in moves approved by the Senate Appropriations committee, eliminated the transmission funds at the same time that it liked the house-approved figure by \$36,000,000.

Behind the cut there lies some of the best organization and salesmanship the private utilities have ever developed; for the future it forecasts more profits for those utilities and more costly electricity for the farmers of the entire western half of the nation.

When the hearings on the appropriations were being held in the Senate, signs of an efficiently organized sales campaign to influence Senators piled up rapidly. Senators heard the story of private utility spokesmen from Montana backed up by similar ones from Texas—and the same thing for the entire West.

And the story, called false by hundreds of rural people, was vividly presented, elaborately illustrated with charts and graphs. The charts and graphs showed signs of having the same creator—whether they depicted a situation in Idaho or Missouri.

The Senators heard that story repeated, saw the same convincing illustrations again and again. Every repetition was aimed at selling one theme—there is no need for Federal transmission lines; they would merely duplicate facilities we already have.

Hundreds of rural electric leaders and farmers from the West denied emphatically the individual statements and the accuracy of the theme. One by one these hundreds spoke out for the need for Federal transmission lines to carry electricity to areas where it is needed. They gave

specific information on the inadequacy or non-existence of transmission lines in their various areas. They showed how private utilities could use control of Federally-generated electricity to increase their profits at the expense of the people, to strengthen their restricting control over the rural electric systems.

But these rural leaders lacked elaborate and expensive displays. They weren't trained high-pressure propaganda experts. The professionals simply overwhelmed the common folks.

On the other hand, the House of Representatives demonstrated on July 13 that not even the most elaborate propaganda campaign can succeed if enough people fight it. By an overwhelming vote it passed the Poage Telephone Bill, which would permit the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans for the construction of telephone lines in rural areas.

American Telephone and Telegraph, the largest monopoly in the country, had spent thousands of dollars trying to defeat the bill. From all over the country came thousands of letters from farmers contradicting AT&T's statements that only the backward sections of the country are without adequate telephone service.

ATTENTION Farmers, Machinery Dealers

New and used machinery, every make and model. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-6911. Now cheaper place to buy tractors, combines, balers, anything, any make, considerably below list mostly. Send orders for future or immediate delivery. Also, will buy.

WANTED

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY SALESMEN

To contact REA'S, municipalities, and independent telephone companies in the two Carolinas. On commission basis. Knowledge of materials necessary. With employee-owned company, good future.



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Phone 192

WEST JEFFERSON, N. C.

"Why should I attend my Co-op Annual Meeting?"

Your Co-op is a private local enterprise set up to bring electric service to the rural people in its area. It is not owned and controlled by absentee stockholders hoping to make a profit out of serving you and your neighbors. It belongs to its users—to you and your fellow members. All members share equally the responsibility for its control.

Therefore, each member has a personal stake in making the Co-op succeed. (How are you going to help make it succeed unless you attend the Annual Meeting?) The more each member knows about his rights and responsibilities as a member and PART-OWNER of his Co-op, and the more he knows about the REA program as a whole, the more he can do to promote effectiveness and efficiency in his cooperative.

WHAT IS REA?

The Rural Electrification Administration (REA) is an agency of the Federal Government set up by an Act of Congress known as the "Rural Electrification Act of 1936," to help farmers and other rural people to get electricity. REA is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture. REA makes long term loans to enable rural people to build electric lines and where necessary, to build and operate

Why Should I Attend My

electric generating plants. It makes nearly all its loans to electric cooperatives. REA can also lend money to finance most of the cost of purchase by a co-op member of wiring or plumbing for his farmstead, or of electrical equipment. In addition, REA advises its borrowers on engineering, management, operating and legal problems.

WHAT IS AN REA CO-OP?

It is an incorporated locally-owned private non-profit enterprise, democratically organized by rural people to bring power to its members at the lowest possible cost. The Government does not own or operate an REA co-op. The people who use its service own and control it. They hire a manager, responsible to them. REA assists the co-op business as needed. This assistance diminishes as the co-op becomes more experienced.

(The Federal Government has no more to do with the operation of your cooperative than a bank does any business it lends money to.)

Why did Congress think it necessary to set up the REA? The Government of the world's richest country believed that rural people should have the same electrical help, for production and for convenience, which city people had had for many years. In many countries most farms were electrified by 1935. But only 11 American farms out of every 100 had central station electricity then. In 14 states, fewer than 4 farms in every 100 were served by electric lines. More than 5,000,000 American farms lacked electric service. That is why the REA was set up.

Some may ask—Why did not power companies build more rural electric lines? Commercial companies are of course in the power business for profit. They usually cannot make as much profit from rural lines as from urban lines. Before 1935, most farmers could not get electricity unless they lived close to towns or villages, could afford to pay a lot toward the cost of getting a line built, and agreed to pay high rates for electric service. Are the power companies still unwilling to serve farm people? YES and NO. After REA had shown that good serviceable power lines could be built at much lower cost than the power companies had believed possible, many companies became more interested in rural electrification. BUT most of them still built lines only to those sections in rural areas where people lived close together. They did not build lines to scattered farms. In other words, they "skimmed

the cream"—were not willing to serve every one. This is still going on in many parts of the country. It leaves many farms without any hope of ever getting electricity.

How can we farmers hope to succeed in doing what the power companies refused to tackle?

That question has already been answered by the record. Electrification of rural America has progressed rapidly under the impetus of the program financed by REA. In 1935, when REA was created, only about 11% of U. S. farms were receiving central station service. Now about 75% have service, REA borrowers (the co-ops) have built over ½ million miles of lines to serve about 2¼ million consumers. Their action has stimulated the power companies to serve large numbers of rural establishments.

A large part of the co-ops' success has resulted from widespread use of electric power on the farms. Farm people have found that electricity, in addition to aiding their comfort, is an essential tool of farm management, as more and more farmers have obtained electric service and used more and more power, the cooperatives as a group have grown in financial soundness.

There are more than 1,000 REA borrowers, of which more than 900 are co-ops. As of the end of 1948 they had paid back to the Government more than \$100,000,000. They had also made interest payments totaling more than \$75,000,000.

Your co-op is not a Government-owned and controlled thing, it is a successful member-owned business, operated non-profit for the benefit of all it serves.

Can a co-op enterprise fail? If your co-op is well managed and the members keep informed and take an active interest in its affairs, there is no danger of failure. A rural electric co-op must be managed economically and efficiently, just like any other business. Its success depends also on an informed and active membership. When a co-op fails, its members themselves are usually to blame.

How can I tell whether our co-op is really run as a co-op?

It is a co-op to the extent that it applies cooperative principles. These are the few simple rules, IN ADDITION TO SOUND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, which have been found useful in running a co-op.

How were these principles found?

Largely through trial and error. Early in the 19th century, people here and in

R.I.D.

NON-TOXIC CONCENTRATE
WATER TYPE

LIVE-STOCK
SPRAY

Laboratory-tested R. I. D. Water Type Livestock Spray is non-toxic and non-injurious to warm-blooded animals. Used with complete safety around livestock, equipment and foods. All-round animal pest spray.



Mixed with water
16-ounce bottle makes from
1 to 25 gallons

16 OZ. ... \$2.00*

*Plus postage on C. O. D. orders. Postage prepaid on all orders accompanied by check or money order.

GREEN LINE CHEMICAL CORP.
1804 CHOUTEAU AVE.
SAINT LOUIS 3, MISSOURI

Send me one 16-oz. bottle of R. I. D. Water Type Livestock Spray.

() My remittance is enclosed herewith.
() Please send C. O. D.

Name

Address

City..... Zone..... State.....

DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

REA Annual Meeting?

other countries formed producer and consumer co-ops. These co-ops did not last long. But in 1844, a small group of weavers in the textile town of Rochdale, England, got on the right track. With a capital of \$140, a year's savings for the 27 men and one woman, they started a little co-op store. It has grown ever since. A hundred years later the Rochdale Co-op had a membership of more than 40,000 families and a net worth of about \$3,000,000. People saw that the Rochdale Co-op worked. They learned to apply the same rules or "principles" that had made the Rochdale Co-op successful. Today these principles are used all over the world. **Just what are these principles?** Simply stated, they are:

1. Open membership.
2. Democratic control—one member, one vote.
3. Invested capital gets no profits, only limited interest.
4. Return of savings to the members in proportion to their patronage.
5. Political, religious and racial neutrality.
6. Cash trading, no credit business.
7. Education in cooperation.

Do REA co-ops practice democratic control?

All REA co-op by-laws provide that each member shall have only one vote. By-laws can provide for a joint membership for a husband and wife, so that either the husband or the wife (but not both) can vote and be elected to the board of directors. Of course you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. If you and your neighbors, as members of an REA cooperative, do not make use of your voting privilege, do not come to the meetings and do not bother about how your cooperative is run, you have only yourself to blame if it is not operated to suit you.

Can we cooperative members serve ourselves at reasonable rates and at the same time pay off our debt to REA?

Yes, if you and your fellow co-op members make full use of electric service. Experience has shown that with efficient, low cost line construction, modest operating costs and no profit for investors; and with good management and cooperative practices, an REA co-op can bring service to all rural people in its service area at rates they can afford to pay, and at the same time meet its loan repayment schedule.

How much must I pay for the electricity I use?

That depends on the electric rates your

cooperative has adopted. Your rates must cover not only the actual cost of electricity, operating and maintenance expenses, but also the interest and loan repayments to REA. This makes it possible for you and the other members of your cooperative jointly to acquire a constantly increasing equity in your electric distribution system, until eventually you will own it completely.

Every co-op consumer has to pay certain fixed charges for his electricity. Therefore when you use more electricity, your cooperative can furnish you this additional electricity at lower rates.

Your cooperative is your business—big business, possibly the largest business in the headquarters town. Attend your cooperative Annual Meeting.

Stored Grain Insects Subject of Circular

Information on control of stored grain insects, which cause heavy losses on North Carolina farms each year, is given in a new publication just issued by the State College Extension Service. It is Extension Circular No. 325, "Control Stored Grain Insects."

The circular, prepared by James T. Conner, Jr., in charge of extension entomology, is considered particularly timely because of the bumper corn crop which farmers in the State are harvesting this fall.

Several species of insects are responsible for damage to stored grain Mr. Conner says. Fortunately, he adds, the same treatment, if properly employed, will control all of them.

The entomologist recommends first that old grain in the crib be cleaned up by means of fumigation, or that it be removed from bins where the new crop will be stored. Then, as soon as the new grain is put into this clean storage, it should be fumigated.

A number of chemicals may be used. From the standpoint of the farmer, says Mr. Conner, the most practical fumigant is either a mixture of three parts ethylene dichloride and one part carbon disulfide and carbon tetrachloride, or a mixture of one part carbon disulfide and four parts carbon tetrachloride.

The dosage will vary according to temperature and tightness of the bin.

Further details are given in the new circular, copies of which may be obtained free from the local county agent or by writing to the Agricultural Editor, State College Station, Raleigh.

Home Beautification Bulletin Available

What Makes Your Yard Beautiful? That is the question asked by John Harris, horticultural specialist at State College, in a new bulletin just released by the Extension Service.

The new publication was printed in four colors to better picture the necessary improvements toward home beautification. To illustrate the content of the four-page bulletin, Mr. Harris has included the picture of an old farm place with unpainted buildings and badly eroded and unkept yards. With about six or eight changes, as emphasized by the author, the same farmstead is completely renovated. This is shown in another four-color picture.

Some of the steps in home beautification as listed in the bulletin are: Paint and underpin the dwelling house. Plant a few shrubs around the foundation. Remove junk from the yard. Use as few drives and walks as possible and place them only where they will be used.

These are only a few of the recommendations offered in the bulletin. If you would like to receive a copy, see your county agent or write to the Agricultural Editor at State College. Ask for Extension Circular No. 335, "What Makes Your Yard Beautiful?"

Recipe for Good Party Line Neighbors

Ingredients:

Consideration

Using the party line sharingly; keeping conversations reasonably brief.

Courtesy

Answering all calls promptly; hanging up receiver carefully.

Take ingredients, spread them carefully among members of the party line. The result, a smoothly cooperating group of telephone neighbors who are helping themselves to better telephone service.

Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, *Home Economist*

Popovers for August

Everybody will come back for seconds when you serve steaming hot pop overs for luncheon, supper or afternoon snacks. They're sure-fire taste pleasers and are prepared in a jiffy with the help of your Mixmaster. Make them soon for a treat the whole family will enjoy.

Preparation: Assemble all ingredients and utensils needed. Preheat oven to baking temperature. Sift flour once before measuring. Melt and cool shortening. Grease iron or heavy aluminum pop over pans generously with butter. Tall glass custard cups may be used. Heat very hot before adding batter.

Ingredients: 1 cup sifted flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 2 eggs, unbeaten, 1 tablespoon melted shortening.

Method: Sift together flour and salt in small bowl of Mixmaster. Add milk, eggs and shortening. Beat on No. 1 speed for about $\frac{1}{2}$ minute then on No. 3 speed for 1 minute. Scrape sides of bowl while beating. Fill hot pans one-half full of batter.

Bake: (450 degrees.)—Very hot oven—20 minutes—then reduce heat to 350 degrees and bake about 15 minutes longer until golden brown.

Makes: About 10 pop overs.

PINEAPPLE SHORTCAKE

2 cups sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
1 egg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut or rub in shortening until



STEAMING HOT POPOVERS . . . A SUMMER TREAT

mixture is crumbly. Beat egg and add milk. Add to flour mixture, stirring only until flour is moistened. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead gently $\frac{1}{2}$ minute. Roll out to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thickness. Cut into round or square shortcake. Bake in hot

oven (425 degrees) 10 to 12 minutes. Serve shortcake with Hawaiian Sauce. Makes 4 shortcakes.

Hawaiian Sauce

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons enriched flour
Dash salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup thin cream
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup pineapple juice
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups canned pineapple cubes (1 No. 2 can)

Melt butter in saucepan. Stir in flour and salt. Add cream. Stir until slightly thickened and add sugars. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add pineapple juice and pineapple. Serve hot over shortcakes. Makes enough for 4 shortcakes.

Demand for vegetables is expected to continue strong throughout the year.

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ROSE'S 5-10-25c STORES

Pee Dee E. M. C. Has Big Plans Shaping Up For Annual Meeting in Wadesboro, Aug. 19

Prominent Speakers Will Be Present, Important Matters Will Be Considered, and There Will Be Prizes, and Lots of Fun for All.

SINCE the annual meeting of our Co-Op had to be called off last year due to the polio epidemic, the directors and management of Pee Dee E. M. C. hope the meeting this year will make up for this and be "the best yet."

As you can see from the program of this meeting, shown on this page, a fine schedule of events has been lined up. The ball park in Wadesboro was selected as the best place to hold the meeting this time. This will provide much more space than the Wadesboro country club, where the meeting was held year before last.

On the next page you will find "Eight Good Reasons" why you should attend the Annual Meeting this year. Read over these reasons, think about them a bit, and then we feel sure you'll not only make plans to be there but will bring along your family and friends.



Remember the time and place of your Annual Meeting.

Program

Ninth Annual Members' Meeting Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation

WADESBORO, N. C.

AUGUST 19, 1949

—REA—

- 2:00 P. M. Registering for Attendance, Prizes and Music
- 3:00 P. M. Call to Order—U. B. Blalock, President
- 3:03 P. M. Invocation—T. Sloane Guy
- 3:05 P. M. Welcome and Opening Remarks—U. B. Blalock
- 3:10 P. M. Reading of Notice of Meeting and Proof of Mailing
- 3:15 P. M. Reading of Minutes of 1947 Meeting—W. L. Ingram, Secretary
- 3:20 P. M. Report of Secretary-Treasurer—W. L. Ingram
- 3:25 P. M. Music
- 3:30 P. M. Report of Manager—H. H. McKinney
- 3:40 P. M. Call for Nomination and Election of Directors
Report of Nominating Committee
Voting and Collecting of Ballots
- 3:50 P. M. New and Unfinished Business
- 4:00 P. M. Drawing of Prizes and Music
- 4:15 P. M. Report of President
- 4:25 P. M. Introduction of Guests
- 4:30 P. M. Hon. Gwyn Price, Chairman, N. C. Rural Electrification Authority
- 4:40 P. M. H. P. Cotton, Department of Conservation and Development
- 4:50 P. M. Hon. C. B. Deane, Congressman
- 5:00 P. M. Hon. Hugh H. Bennett, Head, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture
- 5:20 P. M. Report of Election of Directors
- 5:30 P. M. Drawing of Prizes and Adjournment

Eight Good Reasons Why You Should Attend This Annual Meeting

1. *See Our New Buildings.* The fine new buildings in Wadesboro and Rockingham will be ready for inspection in time for the meeting.
2. *He Deserves a Big Turn-out.* Your directors and the management feel fortunate to have secured such an outstanding speaker for this meeting. Let's give him a *real welcome* by all coming to the meeting and bringing along our families and neighbors.
3. *Let's Make It Up.* This time we will have to make up for missing the meeting that was called off last year on account of the polio epidemic.
4. *It's Your Co-Op.* As a member of the Pee Dee E. M. C., you own just as much stock as anyone else in one of the biggest businesses in this part of the state.
5. *Co-Op Members Must Cooperate.* All the progress we've made up to now has come through our pulling together. All future progress will depend on the very same thing.
6. *Annual Meetings Are Important.* It's part of this pulling together to attend your Annual Meeting. The whole membership has the privilege and duty of meeting just once a year. Maybe it isn't easy for you to come, but it is very important that every member who can should be on hand, take part in discussion of business and election of directors, and keep informed on the plans, affairs and workings of Pee Dee E. M. C.
7. *Annual Meetings Are Like Family Reunions.* There'll be relatives and friends on hand you haven't seen for a long time. And you'll have a chance to meet other folks, with a common interest in electricity, from the seven counties on our lines.
8. *Annual Meetings Are Fun.* There will be wonderful speaking, fine entertainment, lots of prizes, and plenty of amusement for all. And there will be fine displays of appliances and farm machinery. (Just a tip: Those who cooperate with us by having displays go to a great deal of trouble and expense to do so. Let's cooperate with them by looking over the displays, put there at our request as a service to our members.)

REA

PEE DEE E. M. C. HAS PROUD HISTORY

The Faith and Determination of a Few Anson County Farmers Led to the Founding of the Co-op, Now Among the Biggest Enterprises in This Part of North Carolina

ONE night back in 1938 two well-known men called on W. C. Hall at his farm out in the Bethel section of Anson County. One of them was a leading Wadesboro business man and the other an important official in a utility company. They had come to point out that it would be foolish to try to organize a rural electrification project and that this kind of thing ought to be left up to power company people.

"What do you know about running a power company?" the Wadesboro business leader asked Mr. Hall.

"Not much," Mr. Hall admitted. "But there are a couple of things I do know. I know we need electric power. And I know the power companies won't give it to us."

There were plenty of people back in those days who said, "It can't be done; farmers won't be able to pay the bill."

By this time Mr. Hall can chuckle over those early hardships. Now that Pee Dee E. M. C. serves more than 2,100 miles of territory in seven counties, and has over 5,200 members and 1,514 miles of lines, many people who thought the cooperative never would succeed, including the leading Wadesboro business man mentioned above, are among the best supporters the Co-Op has.

Vice-President Hall is the first to point out that many of the bitter experiences during those early struggles are best forgotten. But in order to make clear the fact that your thriving cooperative didn't just happen but is "a pearl bought at a great price," a brief review of the history of Pee Dee E. M. C. is in order.

Mr. Hall remembers the repeated efforts made to secure power for his section, the ten trips to Raleigh he and others made, the valiant work of Attorney W. L. Marshall, Jr., of Wadesboro, and the Anson County Agent, Mr. J. W. Cameron, in those early days, and how REA headquarters in Washington finally sent down E. E. Carns, who held organization meetings in various parts of the county. Eventually the cooperative had to be organized under a long-forgotten North Carolina act that authorized loans to mutual associations. Then one day in January, 1939, a big daytime meeting was held at the Deep Creek School and 150 members signed up. That night another meeting was held at the Burnsville School and 50 more sign-ups were added.

One of the key people in the Co-Op today who remembers the meeting at Deep Creek School is Assistant Manager Farren Currie. He says that when a call was made for people to sign up his father

was the first man to step forward and put up the necessary \$5.00.

"I was a little peeved about it, to tell the truth," the Assistant Manager says. "It happened that we didn't have too much money in the family just then and we had that five bucks earmarked for something else. I had done some work on rural electric lines and knew how much it cost to build 'em. So I was pretty sure the cooperative wouldn't succeed and that my father had wasted that money. I was plenty wrong, of course."

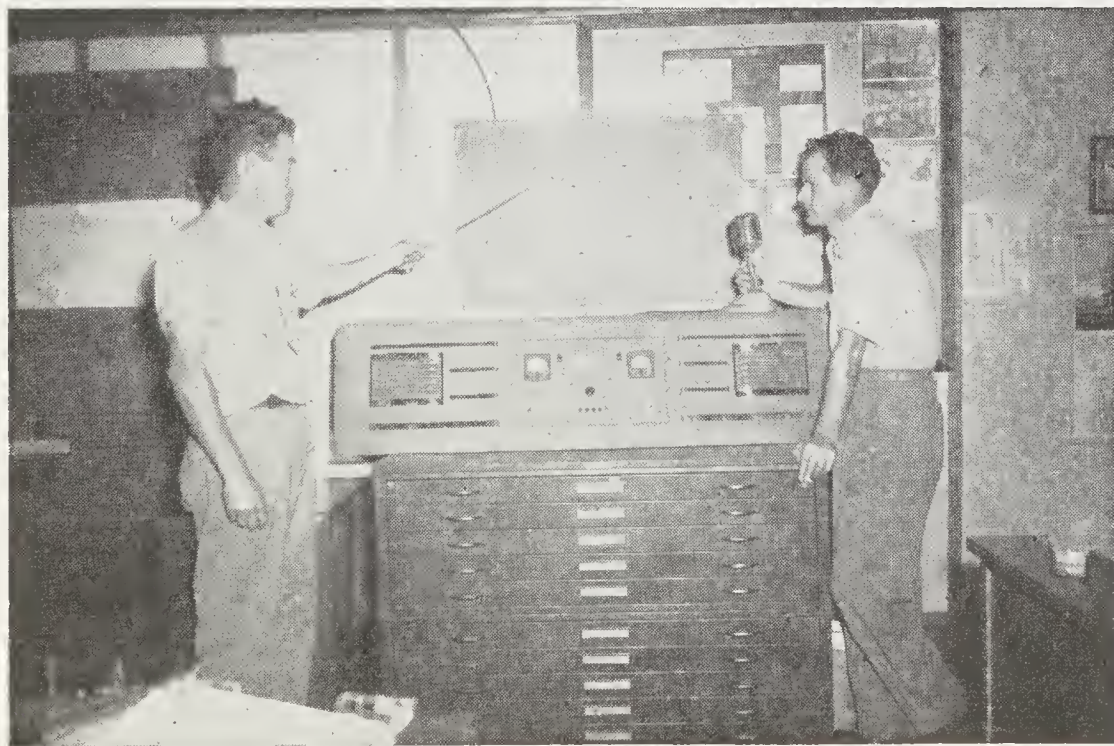
On the night of the Deep Creek and Burnsville meetings, Mr. Hall says, many of the leaders stayed up all night. Next day they met in the office of County Agent Cameron in Wadesboro and adopted by-laws and elected officers and directors.

"During those first days," he says, "we were in continuous session, all day long and late into the night. We kept that up until the organization had been completed."

It took faith, determination, and plenty of hard work to launch the cooperative in the face of stiff opposition. Among the most active leaders in various parts of the county, Mr. Hall recalls, were G. K. Little, O. G. Jones, and Clayton Webb of the Deep Creek community; L. E. Griggs of the Cason Old Field section; C. W. Brewer of Burnsville; the late Bennett Nelme of Ansonville, who died May 25, 1939; V. L. Wall of Morven; Gaines DeBerry of Lilesville; and Tom Ingram from the Falls section, near Lilesville; the late J. A. McRae of the White Store community; and Will H. Edwards, who is still a director, of Peachland.

U. B. Blalock, prominent Wadesboro business man, was serving in the state legislature at the time the cooperative was organized and was elected president of the board of directors, a position he has held ever since. Mr. Hall has also served as vice-president from the beginning. L. E. Griggs, of Cason Old Field, served as first secretary-treasurer. He was soon succeeded in this office by W. L. Ingram of Lilesville, who still serves in that capacity. Other original directors were C. W. Brewer, C. J. Winfree, B. D. Nelme, W. H. Edwards and L. Huntley.

The first three months in the life of the Anson Mutual Electric Corporation—the name under which the Co-Op operated for the first two years—were the toughest, Mr. Hall says. He would go home at night and find a big crowd of farmers



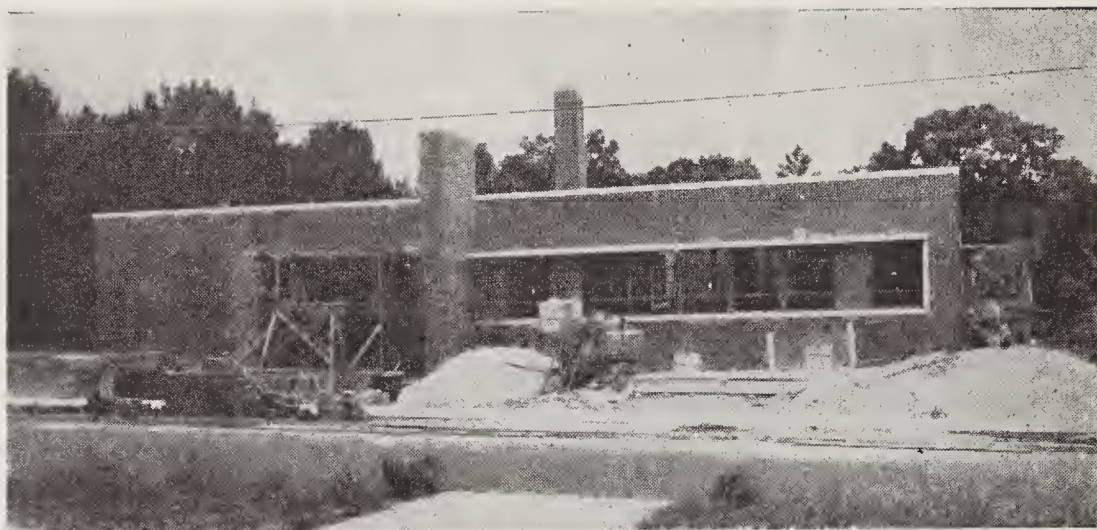
Manager Heyward McKinney, right, is shown giving radio directions to a line crew on a distant truck, while Assistant Manager Farren Currie points out the trouble spot on the map.

who wanted to cancel the contracts they had signed. There were all kinds of knotty problems in securing rights-of-way. One or two over-zealous organizers promised people much more than could ever be delivered and this caused complaints. And when 700 people had signed up and construction finally begun, the first construction superintendent proved so inefficient he had to be replaced and the whole job had to be started over again under B. O. Vannort.

"But after the first three months," Mr. Hall relates, "things were a lot easier. Most of the people who had been fighting us came over on our side of the fence."

Clayton Webb, a native of the Deep Creek section who had been active in organizing the Co-Op and who had been working in a Wadesboro bank, served briefly as the first manager. But after a short time Hal W. Atkinson, a native of Wadesboro who had been with a power company in Massachusetts, became manager and held the position until he entered the army during the war. During the summer of 1939 the lines were energized and meters were read for the first time during July of that year.

At the Annual Meeting on August 19, 1940, members voted to change the name of the cooperative to the Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation, since the lines had been extended into several counties in addition to Anson. In September of that year an office was opened in Rockingham to handle business in Richmond, Montgomery and Scotland counties. That same year the Co-Op purchased the Everette Electric Distribution System, a small private company in the southern part of Richmond County. Another development that fall was the arrival of Heyward H.



MAIN OFFICE BUILDING under construction in Wadesboro. The cost will be \$60,500, with completion date around August 15. This building will be a combination office and warehouse.

McKinney, now the manager, to serve as Co-ordinator.

Governor J. Melville Broughton was the main speaker at the Annual Meeting held August 20, 1941. At this meeting members voted to amend the charter to permit the serving of Moore County.

When Manager Atkinson was inducted into the army in January, 1942, T. J. Gailles was made Acting Manager, but J. P. Mullally was soon selected for the managership. Heyward McKinney also left the Co-Op to enter the army about that time. On June 4, 1942, the board of directors voted to join the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

The war years were marked by almost complete curtailment of construction and difficulties in securing sufficient help on the lines to provide efficient service. On April 2, 1943, Manager Mullally told the board of directors there was only one

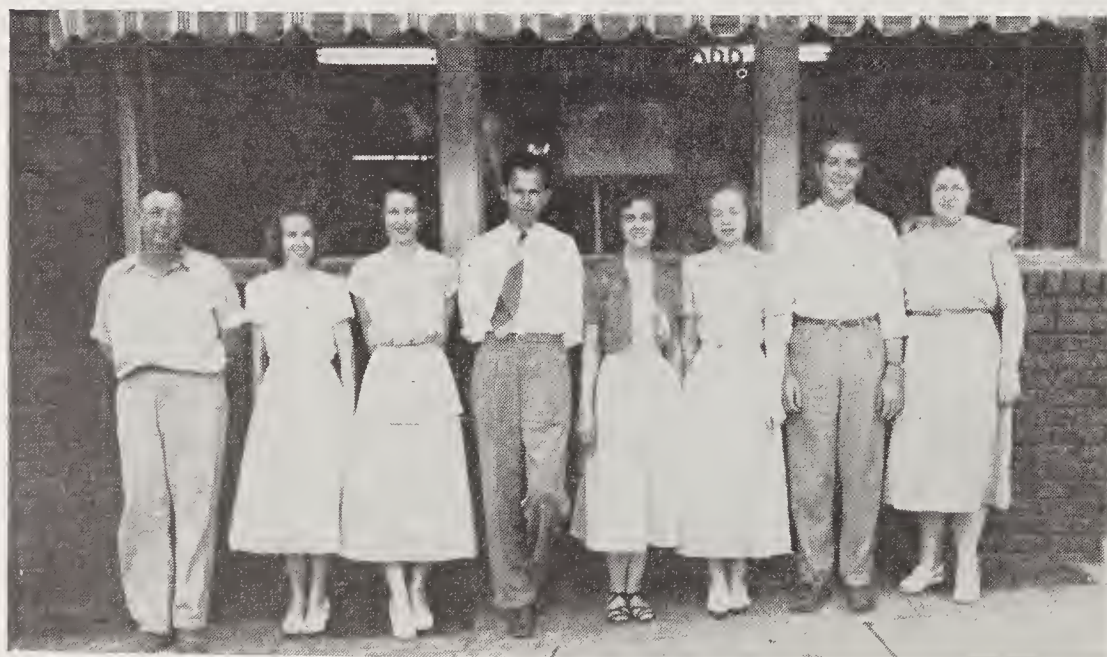
lineman on the job—located in Richmond County. Late in May that year the directors voted to close the Rockingham office "for the duration," in order to save \$140 a month. To keep the Co-Op operating, directors had to put a ten per cent penalty on all bills 10 days from the date of the bill.

Congressman W. O. Burgin was the main speaker at the Annual Meeting in 1942, while R. Gregg Cherry, then a state senator and later governor, made the main address at the Annual Meeting in 1943. During the latter year President U. B. Blalock became chairman of the State Safety and Job Training advisory committee.

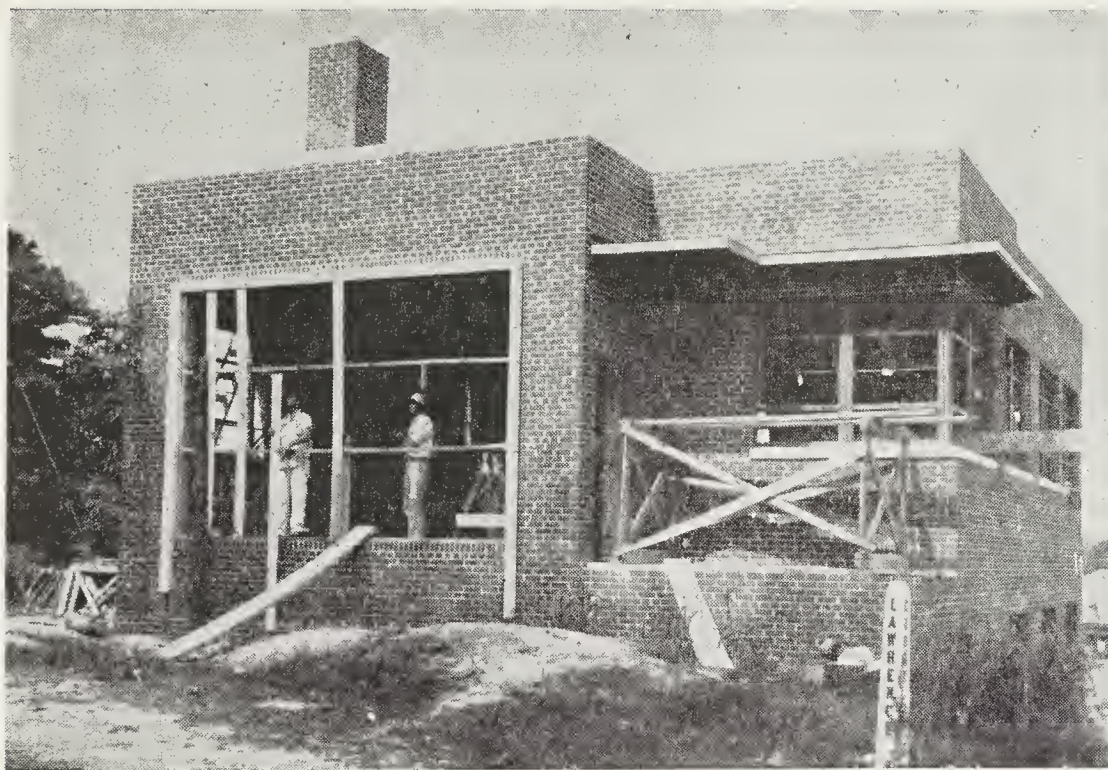
On December 1, 1945, Hal W. Atkinson again became manager of Pee Dee E. M. C., having been discharged by the army. J. P. Mullally left the Co-Op at that time to begin work as a contact and production man with the American Copperweld Wire Company in Atlanta. In April, 1946, Heyward McKinney was discharged from the army air corps and returned to the Co-Op as Assistant Manager. When Manager Atkinson resigned on September 1, 1946, to return to the private power company in Massachusetts with which he had been connected before first coming to Pee Dee E. M. C., Heyward McKinney first served as Acting Manager, and then was the unanimous choice of the directors as Manager of the cooperative.

Steady development has come during the managership of the present manager. The Rockingham office has been reopened, extension of lines has been pushed, and widespread improvements to the lines have been carried out. In September, 1948, installation was completed on two-way radio equipment—really three-way, since it provides office-to-office, truck-to-office, and truck-to-truck communication.

Modern, time-saving office equipment, including bills and duplicating machines,



WADESBORO OFFICE STAFF—Left to right, Glen K. Martin, Staking Engineer and Electrical Adviser; Mrs. Anne Ratliff, Work Order Clerk; Mildred Johnson, Cashier; H. H. McKinney, Manager; Mavis Martin, Office Clerk; Ginny Ross, Office Stenographer; Charles Adcock, Assistant Bookkeeper; Mrs. Dorothy Tyson, Bookkeeper.



NEW OFFICE BUILDING IN ROCKINGHAM

have been added, and this year a long-awaited development came when work was begun on a new \$60,000 headquarters building in Wadesboro and a \$25,000 new building in Rockingham. These new buildings, which will be ready for use by late summer or early fall, are monuments to the fact that your Co-Op is here to stay. Buildings of our own are necessary for the efficient operation of the Co-Op and are in keeping with the prestige and achievement the cooperative has attained.

By this time Pee Dee E. M. C. has borrowed over a million and a half dollars with which to build the lines that serve 5,200 families in Anson, Richmond, Union, Stanly, Montgomery, Moore and Scotland counties. Building power lines is an expensive proposition. But the important fact is that every payment on those loans has been made on schedule and that includes the interest payments that must be paid on the money borrowed. The loans are set up on 35-year maturing basis. We expect to have every nickel of the loans paid off when the maturing dates arrive.

This record is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that in September, 1946, the Pee Dee E. M. C. rates were lowered, with the result that the cooperative has one of the lowest rate schedules of any REA Co-Op in the United States. This remarkable rate schedule has been kept in spite of steady increases in the cost of labor and materials.

By this time electricity has ceased to be a luxury enjoyed by a few and has become a necessity for everyone. One tremendous benefit from placing electricity on farms has been a marked tendency for young people to remain in their own

rural communities. Until recent years rural sections have lost each year a wealth of young manhood and womanhood, who were not content with the living conditions of farm life and who went away to cities and towns, taking their potential abilities away from the place where they were needed most. Today in every rural community progressive and alert young men and women are assuming more and more of their communities' responsibilities, and as a result of such influence, the communities are becoming more and more progressive, and

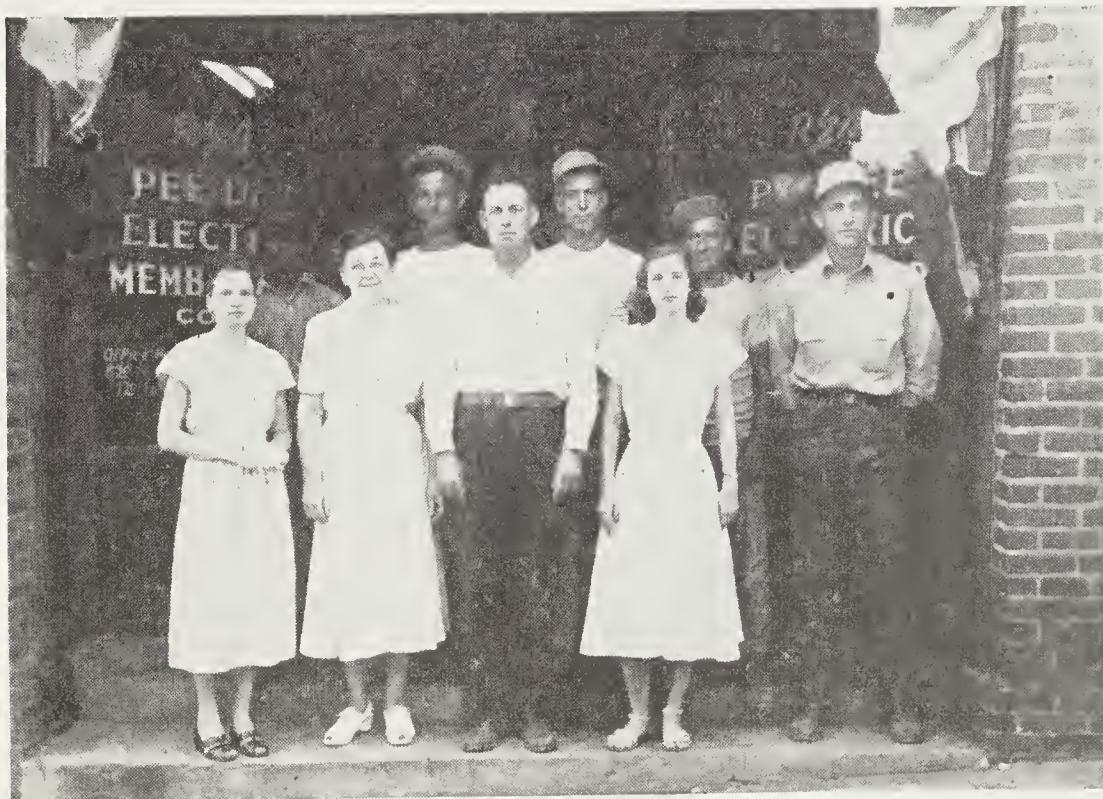
more and more desirable places to live.

The Pee Dee E. M. C. is not content to rest on the laurels obtained from past achievements. Our efforts are directed toward raising the standard of living and increasing the farm income of every member of the Co-Op. You members can remember all too vividly the scrub-hard-and-long cleaning, the well bucket and the wood stove. You are no longer content with the bare necessities of existence just because "Ma" and "Pa" lived together for 50 years under such conditions. The average member of our Co-Op is today interested in any new development tending to better living conditions for him and his community. The cooperative, which is really the members, are striving for progress for county, state and nation. Such progress will come only in the degree that individual members and their neighbors progress.

The Pee Dee E. M. C. will long be remembered as being largely responsible for a new way of life for the rural people of Anson and neighboring counties.

Wadesboro, the present county seat of Anson County, was once known as New Town, established in 1783 on land bought by Captain Patrick Boggan, Revolutionary leader of the county. William Best owned the land bought by Boggan, which is now the present business section of Wadesboro.

In 1787 the name of the town was changed to Wadesboro in honor of Colonel Thomas Wade, Anson patriot, who risked his life and depleted his fortune during the Revolution for the cause of liberty.



ROCKINGHAM OFFICE FORCE—Left to right, Juanita Rorie, Mrs. James T. Mad-drey, Farren Currie, Virginia Pickett, Joe Gaddy, Oscar Love, Maurice McPherson, Ben Burr, Henry Reynolds, and Noah Ratliff,

The Men at the Switch

In Order That You May Know the Men Who Manage and Direct the Affairs of Your Co-op, Here Are a Few Facts About Each of Them.

In order that you may know the men who manage and direct the affairs of your Co-Op, here are a few facts about each of them.

MANAGER HEYWARD H. McKINNEY

—A signal honor was bestowed upon the manager of your Co-Op during June when Mr. McKinney was elected President of the North Carolina Rural Electric Co-operative Association, which is composed of 30 REA co-ops that serve 130,000 farm homes in the state.

Born in Chesnee, Spartanburg County, South Carolina, Heyward McKinney was brought up on a farm on which cotton was the main crop, attended school in Chesnee, and was valedictorian of his class when he graduated from high school. In high school he was a member of the basketball and football teams. He studied agricultural engineering at Clemson college, where he was president of the chapter of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Since military training is given at Clemson, he graduated with a reserve commission of a Second Lieutenant.

After spending a couple of years doing soil conservation work in South Carolina, Manager "Mac" came to Pee Dee E.M.C. in August, 1940, to serve as Electrical Advisor and Co-ordinator. In January, 1942 he joined the army air corps as a Second Lieutenant, receiving his training at the Fort Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland and at McDill Field, Tampa, Fla. Then followed months of service in England, North Africa and Italy. Before his discharge from the army he saw more service in Indianapolis, at the Laurinburg-Maxton army air base and at Fort Bragg.

Returning to his job with Pee Dee E.M.C., he took training for the position

of Assistant Manager. That fall he succeeded Manager Hal Atkinson, first as Acting Manager, then as Manager. Since he became Manager the membership has grown from 2,700 to 5,200, and the lines have been extended from 850 miles to 1,514.

Manager McKinney married Mabel Horne, whose parents were among the original members on Pee Dee E.M.C. lines, on the Camden Road, Anson County. They have two children, Linda, 4; and Bobby, 3. Manager McKinney belongs to the Wadesboro Civitan Club, the Wadesboro Country Club and is chairman of the Agricultural committee of the Wadesboro Merchants Association. He and his family attend the First Baptist Church in Wadesboro.

U. B. BLALOCK, President of the Board of Directors

... President Blalock, who has had a long and distinguished career in the business life of Wadesboro and as a civic figure in local and state politics, was born in Norwood (then called Center), Stanly County. The school he attended there had a fine reputation, being recognized as one of the outstanding schools of that part of the state. He later attended Horner Military Institute in Oxford, and then went to Trinity College (now Duke University), although he did not graduate.

Mr. Blalock once served as president of a bank in Norwood but the main part of his business life has been spent in Wadesboro, where he arrived 40 years ago. He had bought an interest in Planters Hardware Company, operated by an organization of farmers, and came to Wadesboro as manager and later became president.

He next became a pioneer in the automobile field by opening the first Ford agency in the state—perhaps the oldest in the Southeast. His public career has included three terms in the House of Representatives, and two terms as Mayor of Wadesboro. Mr. Blalock is a member of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Church of Wadesboro.

Mr. Blalock first married Miss Monte Christian, of Mt. Gilead, and to this marriage two children, Benton, Jr., and a daughter, now Mrs. Fred Roper, were born. In his second marriage Mr. Blalock married Miss Bessie Dunlap, of Ansonville. One son, David Dunlap Blalock, was born of this marriage.

Long interested in agriculture, Mr. Blalock had two prosperous farms, with a combined area of 850 acres, for many years. These farms were located at McFarland and by this time one of them has been sold.

At one of the more recent Annual Meetings, Mr. Blalock told the audience: "Of all the business enterprises I've been connected with, I've never taken as much interest and pride in the rest of them as I have in serving as President of this co-operative. To tell the truth," he joked, "I've been just a little bit 'bigity' about it." He has served as President of the board from the time the organization meeting for the Co-Op was held.

W. C. HALL, Vice-President of the Board of Directors. If the very existence of Pee Dee E.M.C. can be attributed to any one thing, it can be credited to the faith and determination of this man, who has served as Vice-President from the beginning and who did more than anyone else to push the organization and development of the Co-Op.

Born in the Little River community south of Mt. Gilead in Montgomery County, Mr. Hall attended school there and later went to school in the Bethel community, Anson County, where he has lived ever since 1901. There were no grades at all in those days, he says, and so his education was mainly "picked up" during about three months of school a year.

Mr. Hall married Miss Ella Bowman, a native of Anson County, and they have three children: Mary, who is now Mrs. James W. Teal and lives at Pine Bluff; Janie, who married Robert Batten and lives near Mr. Hall; and Annie, who is now Mrs. Herman Capel and lives in Wadesboro.

Mr. Hall has been a steward in the Bethel Methodist Church for some 40 years. A farmer all his life, he has been untiring in his efforts to improve the lot of the rural population throughout the area and he has served on agricultural committees almost too numerous to name. For example, he served as Anson County chairman for the Triple A program for several years, was chairman of the county ration board during the war years, was vice-president of the production credit association for about 10 years, and was chairman of the farm security committee for about eight years.

Mr. Hall is a man who not only preaches rural electricity but practices it in a big way. His neat farm house has many electrical appliances and he has made a hobby of building machinery for a wood-working shop, all of which is run by electricity. These clever machines include a jointer, a stationary press drill, band saw, and a number of others, including rip saws, turning lathes and drill presses. He also uses electricity to brood chickens, grind feed, and pump water. Mr. Hall says that if electricity cost three times what it does it would still be the cheapest form of power.

W. L. INGRAM Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Directors, lives in Lilesville and was born on a farm on the Pee Dee River about five miles from Lilesville. He attended local school's, then went to Fishburne Military Academy, Wavnesboro, Va., but before he could enter college, the first World War came along and he entered the army. He had 12 months of overseas service, mostly in England and France, and then came back in 1920 and farmed the home place on the river.

"I've been at it ever since," Mr. Ingram says.

Mr. Ingram married Miss Mary Floyd, from Fairmont, Robeson County, and they have two children, W. L. Ingram, Jr.



MANAGER HEYWARD H. McKINNEY



PEE DEE E. M. C. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—These busy, successful farmers and business men spend countless hours wrestling with the affairs of your Co-Op. Seated to the left is W. C. Hall, Vice-President of the board of directors, and beside him sits U. B. Blalock, President of the board. Directors standing behind them are, left to right, J. B. Huggins, Fred G. Currie, W. H. Edwards, B. B. Covington, A. M. Waddell, J. M. Hutchinson, and C. W. Brewer. W. L. Ingram, Secretary-Treasurer of the board of directors, and Director L. Huntley were absent when this picture was made.

operates a furniture store in Lilesville and has one daughter, Nancy, who is now two. Mr. Ingram's daughter, Margaret McNeal, lives with her parents.

Like Mr. Hall, Mr. Ingram has served on "all sorts of boards." Just at present he is on the Anson County AAA board, on the county school board, and has served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Lilesville Methodist Sunday school for about 25 years. He was Lilesville Town Clerk for over 20 years but finally "got out of it year before last." Mr. Ingram has kept his membership in his home church, the Savannah Methodist Church. He says there is no doubt about rural electricity being about the greatest thing that has come to rural areas in recent years.

C. W. BREWER, Director, lives in the same area where he was born, Peachland Route One, Anson County. Like his father, "Sandy" Brewer, before him, he has been a farmer all his life. He attended school at Burnsville, where there were about six months of school a year in those days, and later went to high school in Unionville, where a full term of school was provided.

Mr. Brewer married Miss Dezzie Simpson, of Union County, and their three children, Alice, Peggy and C. W. Jr., all live at home. They attend the New Home Baptist Church, and also go to the Olive Branch Baptist Church in Union County.

A director in the Co-Op from its earliest days, Mr. Brewer raises cotton and corn on his 175 acres, but he is best known as one of Anson County's outstanding poultry raisers. When operating at present full capacity, he has about 1,200 laying hens. Just now Mr. Brewer is working with the Agricultural committee of the Wadesboro Merchants Association on a program designed to build up the poultry business in the county and area.

J. M. HUTCHINSON, Director, lives at X-Way, Richmond County, but since his home is only about 100 yards from the Montgomery County line, he represents Montgomery as a director. He was born in Montgomery, about 10 miles from his present home, but after the death of his father, John Hutchinson, the family moved to X-Way. He attended the X-Way "Free and Subscription" school, where they had three months of school (the "Free" part), then pitched in and paid the teacher to keep going another month (the "Subscription" part.) Later he attended the Piedmont Industrial School in Charlotte.

Mr. Hutchinson ran a store in the yard of his home for a few years, as a sideline to farming, but has been a farmer from his earliest days. He married Rosa Ma McKay, from the same section. They were married in 1911 and Mrs. Hutchinson passed away in 1944. Of their eight children, one died in infancy. John Calvin, their eldest son, is a civil service employee, located at the Cudahay Packing plant in Albany, Ga. Mavis, a daughter, is now Mrs. C. L. Dennis, of Lilesville. The other children are: James, who lives on the farm with his father; Philip, a Baptist minister in Rocky Mount; Kitty, now Mrs. Everette Hoover, of Mt. Gilead; Hal Dorrance, of Lilesville; and Myrlene, who is unmarried and lives at home.

Mr. Hutchinson says that his children were born "a boy, a girl, a boy, a girl"—in that order all the way. Mavis and James have the same birthday although there is a difference in age of two years. Mr. Hutchinson has 13 grandchildren, five boys and eight girls.

"I was always a Methodist and attended the Concord Methodist church, where I was a steward," Mr. Hutchinson says, "until my son Philip was called back to his home church, Blackwoods Baptist

Chapel, where he and his mother had gone to church. So I then became a member of that church and am now a deacon in this Baptist church."

J. B. HUGGINS, Director, lives in Marshville, Union County, and was born about seven miles from there. He attended the Cool Springs, Marshville and High Ridge schools at a time when there was about three months of school in the winter, then two months more of subscription school in the summer, before cotton picking time. His father, Joel Huggins, came from South Carolina and raised seven sons, all but one of whom are living. A well known member of the family is Thomas J. Huggins, Methodist minister, who has retired but still does some preaching.

Another brother, Luther E. Huggins, published "The Marshville Home" till December 1, 1948. J. B. Huggins worked on this paper from 1908 to 1914, then sold out his interest and went into the merchantile business. Later he purchased a farm and both farmed and ran a store for some time. His first store was in Marshville and he later operated one at Sturdivant's Crossroads.

Mr. Huggins married the daughter of T. J. Morris, Lillian Morris. Mrs. Huggins died in 1935. Mr. Huggins then married a widow, Mrs. Atha Glenn Phifer. Mr. Huggins' two stepsons are James Phifer, who farms near Marshville, and Glenn Phifer, who owns a body shop in Charlotte.

Mr. Huggins, who has served as a Pee Dee E.M.C. director since May, 1940, is a church trustee of the Marshville Methodist Church, and served on the Union County draft board during the war.

W. H. EDWARDS, Director, whose present home is in Peachland, was raised at Marshville, about four miles way. He attended the Marshville school at a time it was a flourishing institution, with a large boarding school for high school students.

He farmed for several years, then ran a store at Peachland and later operated one at Marshville. He sold his Marshville store to enter the lumber business. A mysterious fire destroyed the Edwards Lumber Company earlier this year. Although the fire began months ago, it still continues, and adding to the strangeness of this is the fact that the other lumber plant in Peachland later caught fire and it too is still burning. Mr. Edwards has purchased the Westside Lumber Company, located on the outskirts of Charlotte and it is reported he and his family will move to Charlotte this fall.

Mr. Edwards married Miss Bertha Baucum, of Peachland. A daughter, Allie George, eldest of their five children, married Charlie Creech. The Creeches live across the road from the Edwards home and have a son, Charles, Jr., now four. Margie, the second daughter, is now Mrs. J. C. Pyler, of Monroe, and is mother of two children, J. C., Jr., and Anne. W. H. Edwards, Jr., is not married and lives at home, being associated with his father in business. Annette, who like her two sisters is a graduate of Woman's College in Greensboro, is now Mrs. Dave Clark and is the mother of one daughter, Janet, now about eight months old. Dave Clark, a veteran, finished State College this year and he and his wife and child will make

(Continued on Page 25)

This We've Done . . .

The First Ten Years of Pee Dee E. M. C. History Have Brought Plenty of Accomplishments.

The first ten years of Pee Dee E. M. C. history have brought plenty of accomplishments.

In the Pee Dee E. M. C. offices in Wadesboro and Rockingham a card is kept for each member of the co-operative. Most of the cards are yellow, the color used for regular farm family members. But there are also a few hundred blue cards and they represent the commercial members, as well as the churches, schools and public institutions.

The yellow cards tell an interesting story. They tell just which of the members are making full use of electric service. For since each card carries a record of payments made by that customer, it's pretty easy to tell which of these members is merely using "juice" for lighting, and which are making full use—with radios, ranges, hot water heaters, refrigerators, and the rest in the house, and are using electricity in many ways around the barn and poultry houses.

We like to think that the coming of electricity has given many of our members a "new lease on life." That is, they have been so glad to have electricity that it has inspired them to go "whole hog" in sprucing up their homes. What these members have done, many more can do just as well.

The benefits of electricity are so well known by this time that they need not be dwelled on here. Every



More and more of our members are now enjoying spic-and-span kitchens with many appliances, like that of Mrs. L. Huntley, Jr., out from Peachland, shown in this picture.

member can remember the many laborious tasks of only a decade ago that have been made easier through electricity. If you are not making full use of electricity in your home and on your farm, make plans to do so.

But getting back to those blue cards we mentioned, they have an interesting story to tell, too. They tell of quite a bit of progress already made in commercial use of electricity along our lines. It may be surprising to some members to know that your co-operative serves at least 100 stores and service stations, about 100 municipal buildings and clubhouses (many of the latter around lakes in the area), about 10 feed and grain plants and cotton gins, with an assortment of other users, like an airport, a post office or two, and even a race track.

Probably the most impressive commercial users on our lines up to this time are the numerous peach packing houses over in the Sandhill section east of the Pee Dee. We now serve between two and three dozen of them, and at the peak of the season, some of them employ as many as 100 workers or more. As our newsletter, The Pee Dee Hi-Lite, has pointed out, the

packshed of Dan and Bill Ewing near Candor can grade and pack about 2,400 bushels in from eight to ten hours—that is, about a freight car load every hour and a half.

And over near Ellerbe is a thriving little plant that turns out a good percentage of all the axe and hoe handles used in Richmond County.

But although this progress is fine, it is only a start, and as time goes on there should be more and more of those blue cards. The North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development has pointed out that one of the state's greatest needs lies in small rural industries to absorb the labor being released from those areas by farm mechanization.

It's all tied up with raising the income as well as the living standards in rural areas, and it goes with increased activity in poultry raising, pure bred dairy herds, and greater production in hogs and beef cattle. This electricity is wonderful stuff. It can put more money in our pockets. Let's let it do it.

A 60-foot length of soil-heating cable is sufficient to heat a hotbed of two sashes—that is, an area six feet square.

THE First National Bank

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Profits and Reserves \$100,000

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Member F. D. I. C.

Best Wishes to Pee Dee E.M.C.

This We Aim To Do . . .

What Will the Next Ten Years Bring? It's Up To Every Member To Cash In on the Fine Groundwork Already Laid.

"Slowly, slowly, catcher monkey" is the slogan that can be seen on a placard in the headquarters of the world's famous Scotland Yards in London, England. This same slogan might well apply to our efforts over the past several years. The monkey in our case being the time when we are completely caught up with applications for service.

Many of our members undoubtedly think that we were certainly slow enough. Considering the scarcity of materials immediately following the war, we feel that we've made fairly good progress in serving the homes in our area. Few co-ops in the state or in the nation can say as we can that we have no applications for service on our waiting list.

As we come to the end of this construction program, however, new problems and new fields of endeavor open up. We have merely completed the first stage of our overall program; namely, to help in any way possible to raise the standards of living and income of rural people in our area. Bringing electricity to these rural homes is just the beginning of this aim. Needless to say, electricity is a prerequisite to improved living conditions. We are over that first hurdle.

Certainly one of the first considerations for the co-op is to render continuous, adequate and economical service. We are in the best position to

render such service that we have ever been. We have adequate substation capacity and excellent line protection in our size and number of circuit breakers. We have the lowest rate to be found in any REA Cooperative anywhere in the U. S., and, so far, have managed to stick to that rate.

The big field that confronts us then is raising the farm income of our area. The co-op does not propose, by any stretch of the imagination, to take over the work of the respective county agents who are rendering such excellent service to our members. We are, however, ready and willing to work with them—the vocational services, the soil conservationists, or any other such group that is working toward the welfare of our members. The ground has barely been scratched in showing our members ways and means of using electricity that would tend to save them money or to increase their income.

Rural industry, something that could do much for the economy of our area, has barely made a showing of any degree at all. There is room for such an amount of expansion.

The job of construction was one for the co-op employees. The job of raising the farm income of our area is one for you and me and everyone. It requires the same spirit of cooperation that was present back in those

early days when the co-op was being organized. It requires work; it requires an ambition to want to increase our income.

Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech many years ago, covered this very well when he said, "It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled or how the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who errs and falls short again and again; but who, if he fails, at least fails while doing greatly so that his place shall never be among those cold and timid souls—souls that know neither victory nor defeat."

If together we direct our efforts toward improving the living and financial levels of our area and do so in the spirit of the quotation above, we can't go anyway except forward.

Rockingham was established in 1785 and named for the Marquis of Rockingham, who befriended the colony before the Revolutionary War. Richmond County, formed in 1799 from Anson County, with the great Pee Dee River as the boundary line, was named in honor of the English Duke of Richmond, who in 1778 launched debate in the British Parliament calling for the removal of troops from America.

THE Bank of Wadesboro

WADESBORO

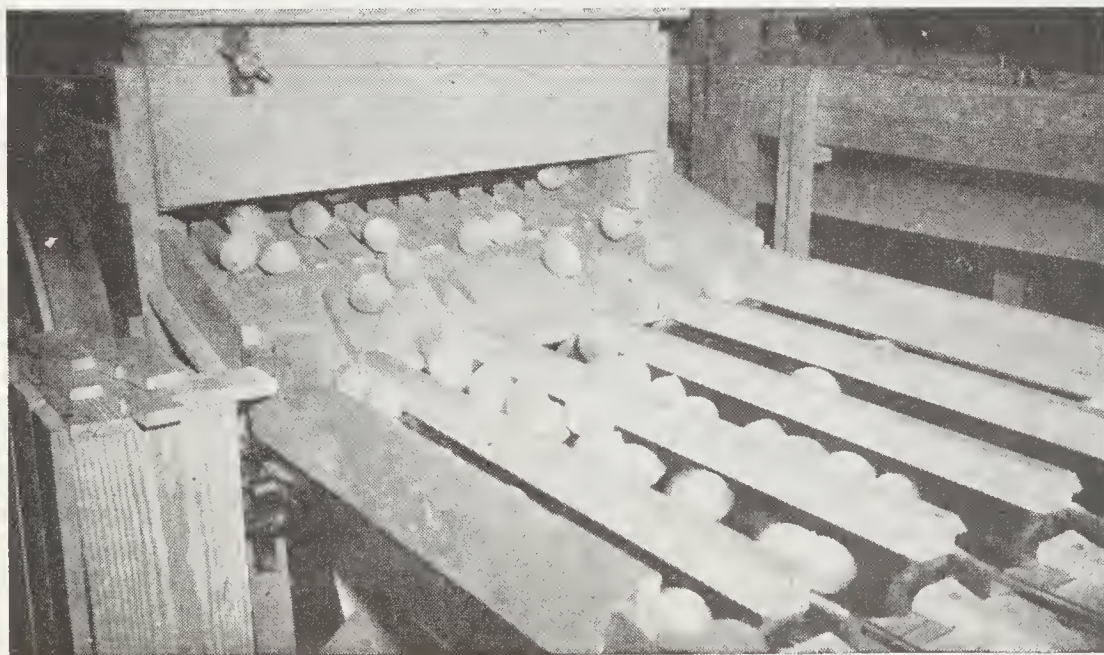
Capital Structure

\$400,000

Established 1902



Congratulations to
Pee Dee E.M.C.



The future will see more and more commercial users on our lines. This is a scene in the peach packsheds of Dan and Bill Ewing, near Candor, where a carload can be graded and packed in a half-hour, thanks to electricity.

FOR THE GLORY OF GOD AND MAN

The First Thing Our Ancestors Did in Settling America Was To Build Churches.
From the First, Pee Dee E. M. C. Has Served Churches and Schools, and
Their Number Has Grown and Grown. Here Is a List of Them—
Twenty-Four Schools and One Hundred Fifty-Five Churches

The first thing our ancestors did in settling America was to build churches. From the first, Pee Dee E.M.C. has served churches and schools and their number has grown and grown. Here is a list of them—24 schools and 155 churches:

SCHOOLS SERVED TO THE WEST OF THE PEE DEE RIVER

Cairo Col. School—Rt. 1, Morven.
Cedar Hill School—Rt. 2, Wadesboro.
Deep Creek School—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
Deep Creek Col. School—Deep Creek.
Garris Grove School—Anson County.
Gatewood Station School—Morven.
Green Hill School—Rt. 1, Wadesboro.
Gum Springs Col. School—Rt. 1, Pee Dee.
Henry Grove School—Lilesville.
Ingram's School—Lilesville.
Long Pine Col. School—Rt. 2, Peachland.
Niven Col. School—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
Parson's Grove Col. School—Lilesville.
Pee Dee Colored School—Pee Dee.
Red Hill School—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
Tillman Station School—Anson County.
White Pond School—Rt. 1, Morven.
White Store Col. School—Rt. 2, Peachland.

SCHOOLS SERVED TO THE EAST OF THE PEE DEE RIVER

Ashley Chapel School — Richmond County.
Bayesville School—Scotland County.
Crosland School—Richmond County.
Dry Creek School—Rt. 2, Candor.
Leaks School—Troy.
Sandridge Col. School — Richmond County.

CHURCHES SERVED TO THE WEST OF THE PEE DEE RIVER

Bethel Church— Rt. 2, Morven.
Bethel Church—Rt. 2, Peachland.
Brown Creek Baptist Church—Rt. 1, Wadesboro.
Brown Creek Col. Church—Rt. 1, Wadesboro.
Burnsville Col. Church—Rt. 2, Polkton.
Camden Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
Cedar Creek Col. Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
Cedar Hill Col. Church, Rt. 2, Wadesboro.
Center View Church—Union County.
Centenary Church—Near Lilesville.
Chilsum Grove Church—Rt. 1, Pee Dee.
Christ Holiness Col. Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
Cool Springs Church—Anson County.
Cool Springs Church—Rt. 1, Morven.
Cottonville Baptist Church—Rt. 1, Norwood.
Cottonville Church—Rt. 1, Norwood.
Deep Creek Baptist Church — Anson County.
Deep Creek Col. Baptist Church—Anson County.
Deep Springs Church—Rt. 1, Peachland.
East Rocky Ford Col. Church—Rt. 1, Wadesboro.
Ebenezer Presbyterian Church—Rt. 1, Pee Dee.
Elizabeth Pee Dee Church—Pee Dee.
Ellen Grove Church—Rt. 2, Peachland.
Fall Branch Church—Rt. 2, Wadesboro.
Faulk's Church—Rt. 1, Marshville.
Flat Rock Col. Church—Rt. 1, Morven.
Forrestville Church—Anson County.
Forrestville Col. Church—Anson county.

Fountain Hill Church—Rt. 1, Peachland.

Gallilee Col. Church—Rt. 1, Morven.
Garris Grove Church—Rt. 2, Wadesboro.
Gatewood Station Church — Rt. 1, Wadesboro.
Gilboa M. E. Church—Rt. 1, Marshville.
Green Hill Col. Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.

Hannah's Chapel—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
Henry Grove Church—Anson County.
Hopewell Church—Rt. 1, Peachland.
Long Pine Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
Long Pine Col. Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.

Madison Grove Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.

Meltonville Church—Rt. 1, Marshville.
Mineral Springs Church—Rt. 1, Polkton.

Mt. Beulah Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
Mt. Carmel Church—Rt. 2, Peachland.
Mt. Moriah Church—Rt. 1, Marshville.
Mt. Moriah Col. Church—Rt. 1, Marshville.

Mt. Olive Church—Rt. 2, Peachland.
Mt. Zion Church—Rt. 1, Norwood.
Mt. Zion Church—Rt. 2, Wadesboro.

New Grove Church—Polkton.
New Home Church—Rt. 1, Peachland.

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To Pee Dee E.M.C.*

Congratulations To Pee Dee E.M.C.

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ROCKINGHAM

Phone 86

See Our Display at the Pee Dee E. M. C. Annual Meeting

New Hope Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
 Oak Dell Baptist Church—Rt. 1, Peachland.
 Olivet Church—Anson County.
 Parson Grove Church—Rt. 3, Wadesboro.
 Pee Dee Baptist Church—Rt. 1, Lilesville.
 Pee Dee Col. Church—Pee Dee.
 Piney Wood Chapel—Rt. 2, Wadesboro.
 Pleasant Grove Church—Rt. 2, Wadesboro.
 Pleasant Hill Church—Anson County.
 Pleasant Hill Col. Church—Anson County.
 Poplar Hill Church—Rt. 1, Wadesboro.
 Poplar Hill Col. Church—Rt. 1, Wadesboro.
 Poplar Springs Church—Rt. 2, Polkton.
 Ramas Grove Col. Church—McFarlan.
 Red Hill Church—Rt. 2, Polkton.
 Red Hill Col. Church—Rt. 1, Lilesville.
 Rocky Ford West Col. Church—Rt. 1, Wadesboro.
 Rocky Mt. Church—Rt. 2, Polkton.
 Rocky Mt. Church—Rt. 1, Lilesville.
 Rocky River Baptist Church—Rt. 2, Polkton.
 Sandy Plains Church—Anson County.
 Sandy Ridge Church—Rt. 1, Morven.
 Saron Church—Anson County.
 Savannah Church—Anson County.
 Savannah Col. Church—Anson County.
 Shiloh Church—Anson County.

Streator's Grove Church—Rt. 1, Morven.
 Unity Chapel—Rt. 1, Wadesboro.
 Wade Baptist Church—Anson County.
 Wade Mill Methodist Church—Anson County.
 Wightman's Church—Rt. 2, Polkton.

CHURCHES SERVED TO THE EAST OF THE PEE DEE RIVER

Ashley Chapel—Rt. 1, Rockingham.
 Bayesville Church—Scotland County.
 Beaver Dam Church—Rt. 2, Rockingham.
 Belford Church—Jackson Springs.
 Blakewood Chapel—Rt. 3, Mt. Gilead.
 Cartledge Creek Church—Rt. 4, Rockingham.
 Church of God—Jackson Springs.
 Church of God—Hamlet.
 Conord Church—Rt. 3, Mt. Gilead.
 Diggs Chapel—Rt. 1, Rockingham.
 Dry Creek Church—Candor.
 Ellerbe Grove Church—Rt. 1, Rockingham.
 Free Will Baptist Church—Rt. 2, Hamlet.
 Ghio Col. Church—Ghio.
 Green Chapel—Richmond County.
 Green Lake Church—Rt. 2, Rockingham.
 Green Lake Col. Church—Rt. 2, Rockingham.
 Green Pond Holiness Church—Rt. 2, Laurel Hill.
 Harris Chapel—Rt. 1, Ellerbe.
 Hickory Grove Church—Rt. 1, Candor.
 Holly Grove Church—Rt. 4, Rockingham.
 Jones Springs Church—Near Ellerbe.
 Kingdom Hall of Jehovah Witnesses—Hamlet.
 Ledbetter Church—Rt. 2, Rockingham.
 Little River Church—Rt. 3, Mt. Gilead.
 Lovely Hill Col. Church—Richmond County.
 Marks Creek Church—Richmond County.
 Marsh Chapel—Jackson Springs.
 McDonald Church—Rt. 2, Rockingham.
 McLean Presbyterian Church—Rt. 1, Ellerbe.
 McNairs Chapel—Jackson Springs.
 Morrison Grove Church—Rt. 1, Rockingham.
 Mt. Beulah Church—Richmond County.
 Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church—Rt. 1, Ellerbe.
 Mt. Grove Church—Candor.
 Mt. Moriah Church—Richmond County.
 Mt. Olive Church—Rt. 2, Rockingham.
 Mt. Pleasant Church—Rt. 4, Rockingham.
 Mt. Zion Church—Rt. 2, Rockingham.
 Nebo Wesleyan Methodist Church—Richmond County.
 New Hope Church—Rt. 4, Rockingham.
 Nob Hill Presbyterian Church—Richmond County.
 Old Hundred Methodist Church—Rt. 2, Laurel Hill.
 Parsons Grove Church—Rt. 1, Candor.
 Pee Dee Church—Rt. 3, Mt. Gilead.
 Peele Chapel—Scotland County.
 Pleasant Grove Church—Rt. 1, Rockingham.
 Pleasant Hill Church—Cordova.
 Pleasant Hill Church—Jackson Springs.
 Poplar Springs Church—Rt. 1, Rockingham.
 Providence Col. Church—Jackson Springs.
 Rachel's M. E. Church—Rt. 1, Laurel Hill.
 Roseland Church—Rt. 1, Jackson Springs.

Rourks' Presbyterian Church—Rt. 3, Rockingham.
 Sandy Level Baptist Church—Rt. 1, Ellerbe.
 Sardis Church—Rt. 1, Candor.
 Saron Church—Rt. 1, Ellerbe.
 Saron Col. Church—Rt. 1, Ellerbe.
 Silver Grove Church—Rt. 4, Rockingham.
 Smith Grove Church—Rt. 3, Laurel Hill.
 Snow Hill A. M. E. Z. Church—Rt. 3, Mt. Gilead.
 Snow Hill Baptist Church—Rt. 1, Mt. Gilead.
 Spring Hill Church—Richmond County.
 Stelly Tabernacle—Rt. 3, Rockingham.
 St. John Church—Rt. 1, Jackson Springs.
 St. Lukes Chapel—Rt. 1, Ellerbe.
 St. Paul's Church—Rt. 2, Rockingham.
 St. Paul M. E. Church—Rt. 1, Rockingham.
 Tabernacle Church—Ghio.
 Taylor Memorial Baptist Church—Jackson Springs.
 Waymond Chapel—Rt. 2, Hamlet.
 Wright's Bridge M. E. Church—Richmond County.
 X-Way Baptist Church—Rt. 3, Mt. Gilead.

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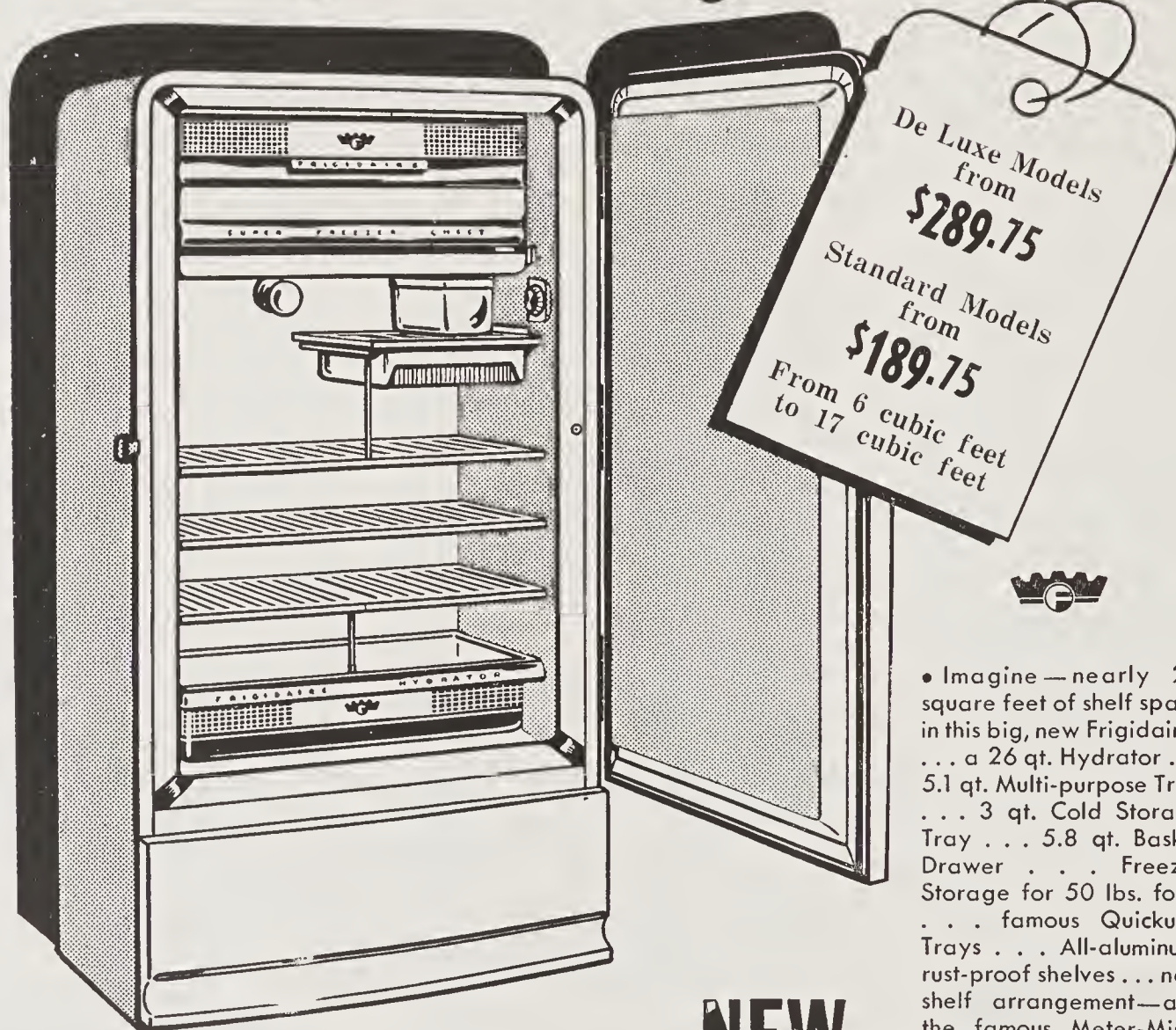
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NEW FRIGIDAIRE

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• Imagine — nearly 24 square feet of shelf space in this big, new Frigidaire! . . . a 26 qt. Hydrator . . . 5.1 qt. Multi-purpose Tray . . . 3 qt. Cold Storage Tray . . . 5.8 qt. Basket Drawer . . . Freezer Storage for 50 lbs. food . . . famous Quickube Trays . . . All-aluminum, rust-proof shelves . . . new shelf arrangement—and the famous Meter-Miser mechanism that's protected against service expense for 5 years! See these new De Luxe Frigidaire Refrigerators today! Ask about our liberal trade-in allowances.

RF95-30

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D. B. Goodman Furniture Co.
Wadesboro, N. C.

Sambo Knows His Stuff

He signs his name Fred Hammond on the daily time sheets; yet few would recognize him by that name around the Co-Op. Or at least they would have to stop and think a minute; but just say "Sambo" and everyone will know immediately whom you are talking about.

Sambo has the distinction of being with the Co-Op longer than any other employee. Needless to say, Sambo has had many experiences during his long career as a "grunt" and a lineman. "If things are gonna happen, they jest natchelly looks for me," according to Sambo.

Take for instance the time when the "Q" lines in Lilesville township were out. It was a dark night and everything was still wet from the several hours of rain

that had been falling. Difficulties seem to come in bunches and to add to our troubles, all of our lights had almost burned out and the help they were giving was about like a jar full of lightning bugs. Finally the trouble was located and Sambo started over toward the trouble. Suddenly, there was no Sambo, just a noise about like a forest pine falling in a bamboo thicket. Finally from far below came the weak voice of Sambo, "Lawds, have mercy, I must be in China." What had happened was that Sambo had fallen into a deep ravine and as to how deep it was I merely report what Sambo said in answer to that question. "I don't know, but I reckon I musta fell at least thirty minutes befo' I hit the ground."

And speaking of trouble calls, there was the night not too long ago out on the "D" lines in Gullidge township. The trouble had been narrowed down to a section of line across a thicket, and we were having to walk it. The briars were terrible and so thick you had to torturously pick your way through. Sometimes it was necessary to crawl through the briars. It was during one of these occasions when crawling was the only possible manner of travel that Sambo shook a green snake out of the briar thicket above him. I should have mentioned in the beginning that Sambo loves snakes only when there are several states between the snakes and him; and to further illustrate the point, he is supposed to have sprung like a Jack-in-the-box from a sitting position on the tail-gate of a pickup to a standing position on top of the cab when a 78-inch black snake became his unexpected guest for dinner one day.

But to get back to the original story as to what happened to Sambo when the green snake dropped in: "Ah crawled a little better than a half mile through that thicket and didn't even git a briar in mah hand. Guess ah woulda just kept on crawling ifen ah hadn't met a car. Ah had done crawled through that thicket and was headin' down the highway when ah met de car. Ah figgered ah was out of the thicket and won't no use to crawl no mo', so then ah got up and really put some distance between me an' dat snake."

We had the safety man with us one day. Our work is hazardous at best, and it's awfully easy to get hurt. Consequently, we are always interested in safety methods. The safety man was putting on a demonstration on one of the lines. He was up a pole and everybody was down on the ground watching. Suddenly, the line above broke and started toward the ground.

Those who don't know what 7,200 volts will do to them are scared of it, but those who do know are terrified. Sambo knew and consequently comes in the latter group. The safety man had a trailer behind his car and Sambo made for the trailer which was nearby. According to Sambo, "Mistah Currie done beat me to de trailer so ah figgered the only place ah could git was under it." In getting under the trailer, Sambo dislocated a shoulder and was out for several weeks. The safety man quit his job shortly after that incident.

Yes, trouble hunts Sambo. In addition to the shoulder, Sambo has had a broken arm and a broken leg and in neither case could you call it carelessness on his part.

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For a Grand Annual Meeting*

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*Congratulations to Members
of Pee Dee E.M.C.*

If things are going to happen, they just "natchery" look for him. It was shortly after he returned to work from the broken leg that he had his difficulty in Richmond County. Sambo was supposed to take it easy those first few days and was hobbling around with a walking stick like a 90-year-old man. We were all down in a big pasture down toward Everett's Lake. None of us knew that this pasture was also being used by a two-year-old bull calf and when that gentleman gave a little snort and Sambo turned around, the walking stick and broken leg were things of the past. He threw the walking stick at the bull and took off for the fence which was a good quarter of a mile away. He cleared a four-strand barbed wire fence with two feet to spare. Said Sambo, "Ah could feel de breath of dat bull on de back of my neck every jump of the way to the fence." Actually the bull, I think, was just as interested as we were in how fast Sambo could run because the bull just stared at him all the way.

It's unfortunate that that gentle old white cow up near Burnsville should choose to cross the road just as we came along one night and it was equally unfortunate that she picked a graveyard as the place to do it. But she did. Sambo decided the truck was going much too slow for him and took off down the road.

Congratulations!

To Pee Dee E.M.C.



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*See Our Display at the
Annual Meeting*

Pee Dee's Only Bad Accident

One day in early September, 1948, Parker Dunlap, Pee Dee E. M. C. line foreman, awoke to find himself in an unfamiliar room.

"Where am I?" he asked his wife.

"In the hospital in Hamlet," she told him.

"How long have I been here?"

"About two weeks."

On Wednesday, August 25 of last year, Parker Dunlap had been hooking up a breaker on a pole, on Highway 74 between Hamlet and Laurel Hill, just inside Scotland County. He thought power on the line had been cut off. It hadn't been.

"They tell me," Parker says, "that when those 7200 volts hit me it was three times as much juice as they use in the electric chair."

Parker fell from that 35-foot pole to the ground, with the weighty breaker on top of him and heavy tools adding to his weight. He lost all of his bottom teeth and six of his upper ones. And he'll carry for the rest of his days scarred hands and chest and a big ugly hole just above his left knee.

As so often happens, trouble seemed to breed more trouble for Parker about that time. During the 87 days he spent in the Hamlet hospital, his wife informed him they were to have another child—a fine event, of course, if his finances had been in better shape. Then his father had a stroke and had to be taken to a hospital. And finally, a brother got his hand cut off in an accident.

Parker Dunlap was no inexperienced hand when he had this accident—the first bad one in Pee Dee E. M. C. history. He had been with the Co-Op for some time, and before that he had put in nine years as a lineman with Carolina Power and Light Company. It goes to show that accidents can happen to anyone, and when you are handling a force as powerful as electricity, you can never be too careful.

Parker says he has spent most of his time with Pee Dee E. M. C. in the territory lying east of the Pee Dee River. But there's one thing he knows all too well about the area west of the river, where he is now working. And that is that the substratum of rock in Union County makes that the toughest place in the whole territory to dig holes for poles.

"I believe that layer of rock runs under the whole county," Parker said. "At least, I've never been around when a hole was dug that we

didn't hit rock sooner or later. Sometimes it's near the top of the ground, sometimes it's a little deeper. But once we hit it, it goes the whole depth of the hole."

The wiring layout of the modern kitchen should include special circuits for range, water heater, dish washer and disposal unit, home freezer, and plenty of convenient outlets for small appliances.

Be sure to attend your Annual Meeting!

Greetings!

To Members of the Pee Dee
E. M. C. — Best Wishes for
a fine Annual Meeting.



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Farm Machinery**

THE MEN AT THE SWITCH

(Continued from Page 17)

their home in Elkin. Harold, youngest son of Mr. Edwards, will enter Wake Forest to study law this fall.

Mr. Edwards is a deacon in the Peachland Baptist Church and has been serving as a member of the Peachland school board.

L. HUNTLEY, Director, is a well known man with a well known family name in Anson County. He was born in the same section in which he lives, Peachland Route Two, and he attended Union and Rock Springs schools. Miss Addie McRae, sister of the well known Charlotte lawyer, John McRae, and Miss Addie Gaddy (now Mrs. Robinson) are teachers he remembers best during his school days, when school lasted about four months a year.

Mr. Huntley is a large landowner, with 3,000 acres, 1,500 of which are in one tract. He married Miss Eulah Fortner, of the same section, and they have five children. L. Huntley, Jr., who raises around 4,000 turkeys a year, lives about three and a half miles from his father and has one son, Bobby. His home is one of the most completely equipped homes, so far as electrical appliances go, on Pee Dee E.M.C. lines. John William, Mr. Huntley's second son, lives near his father and has two daughters, Carol and Julia. Mattie Lou, now Mrs. Bill Horne, also lives within a few miles of her father; Dorothy, next daughter, lives at home and from time to time goes in for raising turkeys; and Mary Anna, now Mrs. Joe Benson, has been teaching in Kannapolis for about three years.

Mr. Huntley attends the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, and has served on a number of boards and committees, including the Anson County board of commissioners. He is still an active member of the county Triple A board.

A. M. WADDELL, Director, has been a farmer since he was ten. At that time his father provided a horse and the youngster made five bales of cotton that first year. He was born in Ansonville, attended school there, and Miss Gussie Waddell, a cousin, was one of his best remembered teachers. Mr. Waddell recalls that his father was the man who built the first cotton planter in that section, the old Leach Cotton Planter. The elder Waddell started turning out about 25 of them a year and got up as high as about 200. His son remembers delivering those planters to farmers throughout that section.

Mr. Waddell's father moved with his family to Richmond County in 1915 and for some time operated Little's Mill in the "upper end" of the county, on the river. A. M. Waddell, whose first two names are Ashler McManaway, married Gertrude Overton, of Mt. Gilead, whose brother, Paul Overton, is a Wadesboro merchant. They moved to their present location, about 10 miles out of Rockingham on Highway One, 18 years ago and Mr. Waddell now farms about 1,000 acres, including two or three farms in addition to his own. Cotton, corn, wheat and oats are his main crops. Ashler Myers Waddell, their son, is just as fond of farming as his father and is still in high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Waddell's daughter, Henrietta, is now the wife of the Assistant Richmond County Agent, Ray Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Waddell attend the First Methodist Church in Rockingham. Mr. Waddell has served on many boards, including the Richmond County farm security, AAA work, and he has been active in hybrid corn work.

FRED G. CURRIE, Director, lives about five and a half miles out of Laurel Hill, Scotland County, in the section where his father, John Alexander (Sandy) Currie settled in 1884 when he came in as a turpentine superintendent and bought timber lands in the area. Today seven of Sandy Currie's eight sons still live in this community.

Fred Currie attended Sneads Grove School, between Laurel Hill and old Laurel Hill Church. H. B. Gaston, now a prominent Gastonia lawyer, is the teacher he best remembers. A farmer all his life, Mr. Currie has been particularly interested in forestry and in raising blooded stock. He had one of the finest stands of timber in that part of the state, but a devastating forest fire in April, 1947, not only ravaged this timber but ruined Mr. Murrie's fine orchards and arbors as well. Making this all the more ironical is the fact his brother, Ralph Currie, is district forest warden and these two brothers have fought countless forest fires in the Sandhills section.

Mr. Currie has a prized pair of thoroughbred Angus cattle and quite a few thoroughbred Hampshire hogs. Water for these animals comes from a well over 100 feet deep, equipped with an electric pump.

"I guess my greatest distinction on the Pee Dee E.M.C. board of directors," said Mr. Currie, "is the fact I'm not married. This causes quite a bit of comment."

A man of proud Scotch blood, Mr. Currie is one of the most active members of the old Laurel Hill Presbyterian Church. He has been active in AAA work and other agricultural activities.

B. B. COVINGTON, Director, who lives near Ellerbe, was born in that section and attended school at Ellerbe at about the time consolidation of schools in the area was beginning. Ellerbe's public schools are now famous, but in those days had only four or five teachers and about six months of school a year. Mr. Covington says. Except for about two or three years in the mercantile business, in Ellerbe and Badin, Mr. Covington has spent all of his adult years as a farmer.

He married Miss Judy Caudle from Stanly County. Bruce, the oldest of their five children, is connected with a motor company in Charlotte. Irene has just finished Meredith. David finished school in Ellerbe a year ago and is farming with his father. Joyce will enter Meredith this fall, and Neil is nearing completion of his studies at Ellerbe.

Director Covington is chairman of the board of deacons and superintendent of the Sunday School at the First Baptist Church in Ellerbe. He has been active in agricultural committee work, including AAA. Grain, cotton and tobacco are the main crops on the 140 acres he cultivates.

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PLAN YOUR WATER SYSTEM FOR EVERY NEED

By W. W. BROOKS

Modern electric water systems, providing plenty of hot and cold running water under pressure at all times, should be planned as carefully as a new home and, to the farmer who takes pride in his house and grounds, are as rewarding as a bumper crop of wheat. First of all, ask your neighbors about the source, depth, and quality of water in their wells. That's about what you will run into, too.

Hire a drilling contractor with a reliable reputation—one who has done work for some of your neighbors. When you go about selecting the electric water system equipment for your home and farm, visit a well-known water system dealer in your neighborhood and talk over your plans fully with him. He will know the answer to most of your problems almost immediately and will be able to help you choose the most efficient and economical equipment for your particular farm.

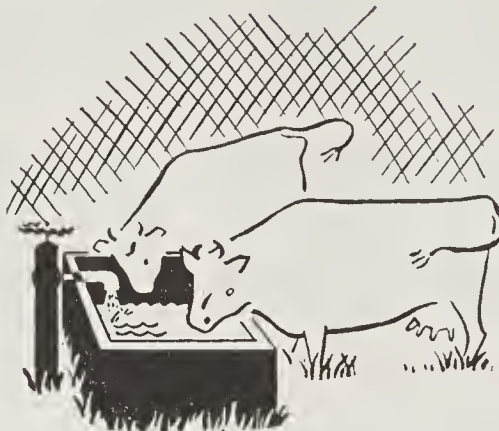
Broadly speaking, you should have a well able to deliver 50 percent more than your present needs. The electric water system need not be bought all at once, but you should always remember that, if your farm expands, your electric water system should be able to expand with it. This is where wise planning saves you time, dollars, and trips to town in the future.

Water used per person per day, where the farmhouse has a complete bathroom, runs 20 to 40 gallons. Without a bathroom, 15 to 20 gallons. Remember, here, that a new electric water system makes a complete bathroom a real convenience not just a luxury on the farm of today.

A toilet requires 3 to 5 gallons each time it's flushed. A shower takes 4 to 6 gallons a minute. A bathtub demands 8 to 20 gallons a person for each use. All the kitchen outlets together require 8 to 15 gallons a person every day. Your lawn hydrants, using three-fourths-inch hose nozzles, will use about 5 gallons a minute.

Every cow on the place will take 10 to 15 gallons of water a day. Each horse—10 to 15, also. Each hog needs at least 2 gallons a day. Each sheep—1 to 2 gallons. Every 100 chickens need 5 gallons a day. Garden irrigation—3 to 5 gallons a minute. Hot weather will, of course, increase these needs.

In no case is it smart to install a pump smaller than 50 gallons an hour delivery, and that means a well that will supply as much. The additional cost of a tank of adequate size is a wise investment. Larger tanks are used where the demand is heavier and each large job should be checked according to its requirements. As a rule, not more than 20 percent of the



A turn of the faucet furnishes livestock all they want to drink, saves labor.

tank capacity is available as a reserve supply. In the case of the engine driven pump, which must be started by hand each time the tank pressure runs down, it is desirable to have a storage tank large enough to supply the demand for at least half a day, preferably longer, so that it will not be necessary to run to the pump and start it every little while.

While ladders, axes, chemical extinguishers, etc., help to stop fires, really adequate and instant fire protection is provided by the farm electric water system, especially where a pressure or gravity storage tank of 1,500 or more gallons capacity has been installed.

Although a hose delivering a flow of even 7 or 8 gallons of water a minute will put out the ordinary fire if noticed in time, both storage and capacity are desirable for complete fire protection. Hydrant outlets should be located on all sides of the barn and at strategic points for the rest of the buildings. Reels and hose should be kept permanently in a centrally located place, so that the hose can be attached readily to the hose outlet; the equipment is then available for instant use.

When water requirements for the farm have been estimated, and the water system dealer has been consulted in the selection of the best equipment for the well, the farmer is on the first step to greater farm production, health, and safety than he ever thought possible.

Running Water for Sanitation

Better sanitation through running water is one of the objectives in the program of National Water Systems Month set for May of this year.

Through the installation of a properly sized electric water system, every farmer near electric power lines can improve his living conditions. Public health records show that running water under pressure

and a safe method of sewage disposal reduces the possibility of diseases such as typhoid fever and amebic dysentery.

While 33 per cent of rural homes had running water in April, 1947, according to a Bureau of Census survey, only one out of five farm homes had a private bath and flush toilet. Another comparison discloses that more farmers have electric refrigerators in their homes than running water.

Health authorities have long since condemned the "old oaken bucket" and old-fashioned handpump as insanitary. To maintain good health and high living standards on the farm, the hardworking, quick-acting equipment of the electric water system is necessary.

Running Water Stops Bucket-Carrying

Would you care to spend part of your life walking up and down Pike's Peak 100 times?

Not unless you like that kind of exercise. But the astounding fact is that one farm wife, during 50 years on a farm without the advantages of running water under pressure, actually walked a distance equal to 100 trips up and down Pike's Peak—just carrying the family water buckets!

Making an average of four trips a day from the house to the old-fashioned well, this unfortunate woman carried, as a grand total, 7,000 barrels of water and covered enough miles to reach from New York to San Francisco and back.

Today's farms, located on REA electric power lines, need not impose work like that on the farm wife. Properly sized electric water systems, installed by competent local dealers, completely eliminate this old habit of carrying water buckets. For about five cents a day, one thousand gallons of water can be pumped and carried through piping—right into the kitchen, laundry, and bathroom where it is needed every day.



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Not a six—but a full SEVEN cubic foot 1949 model!

Here's what this big, handsome Crosley gives you:

THE SHELVADOR, which doubles your "front row" space.

LARGE CAPACITY—7 full cubic feet storage space.

BIG FREEZER COMPARTMENT—stores up to 20 pounds of frozen foods.

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thirds of our
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Farmers are the biggest owners of American woodlands. They own almost as much tree-growing land as do the forest industries and public agencies put together.

Timber is a crop. We can grow it, harvest it, use it, and grow it again. More and more, it is becoming a farm crop. Alert farmers, realizing their opportunities for profit, are becoming tree farmers, too, by managing and protecting their woodlands for continuous harvests of trees.

There's real partnership among farmers who grow trees, forest industries which transform wood into useful products, and the public which needs the thousands of things we make from wood.



Champion Paper and Fibre Co.

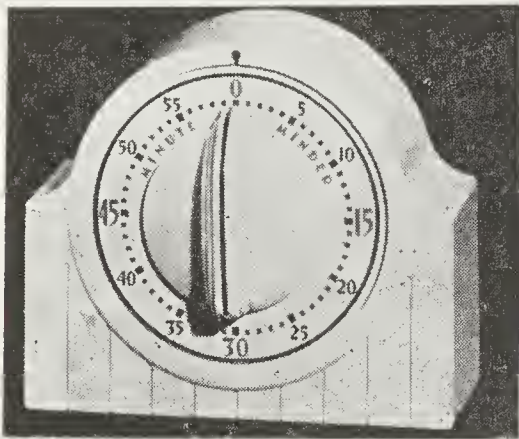
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Labor Savers on the Farm

A Department Devoted to the Introduction of New Items and Appliances

New Long Ringing Clock

The Lux Clock Company announces the Long Ring Minute Minder . . . the only portable timer with an alarm type signal. The Minute Minder has become a neces-



sity in modern housekeeping. In cooking . . . laundering . . . Baby's formula . . . all the innumerable tasks of the woman's day . . . the Long Ring Minute

Minder becomes a constant and valued companion and counts every minute for the woman who makes every minute count. This Minute Minder not only keeps track of the time but tells her when "times up" with the added insurance of a 15 second alarm. Beautifully fashioned in a die cast finished in baked white enamel, the Long Ring Minute Minder contains a Lux guaranteed precision movement for durability and lasting service. Retail for \$4.95 (slightly higher west of the Rockies). The Lux Clock Company, Waterbury, Connecticut.

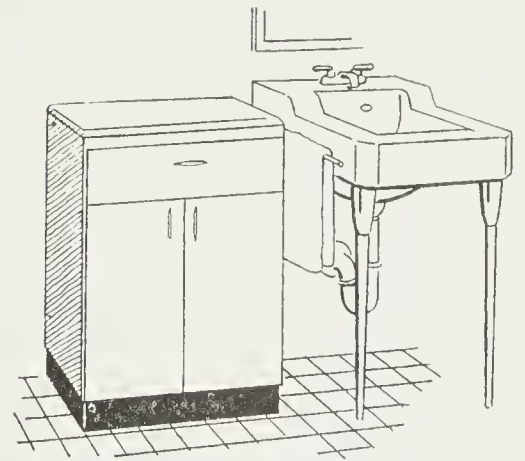
More Bathroom Storage

If you need more storage space for towels, soap, and other bathroom supplies, a portable kitchen utility cabinet is an economical solution. These cabinets are made in a number of sizes, one of which is sure to fit your needs.

The units provide ample dust-proof storage for towels, sheets, soap, facial

tissues, and other bulky supplies. They are fitted with one or two drawers which can hold smaller items such as toothpaste, bottles and jars.

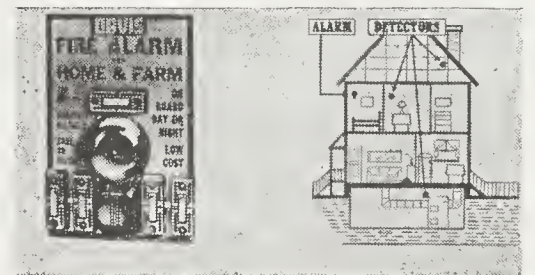
The cabinet tops are usually porcelain enamel and can be cleaned as easily as



your lavatory or bathtub. You'll find the cabinet top a good place for manicures and other potentially messy operations because nail polish, cosmetics, and medicines won't stain or harm the porcelain enamel surface.

New Fire Alarm

Heralded as the lowest cost fire alarm system available, the new "Wak-Em" fire alarm brings to farmers and city home owners the advantage of complete fire protection day and night. Priced within the means of every family, the "Wak-Em"



alarm kit gives warning against fire destruction before a fire can gain headway, according to recent statements by the manufacturer, Davis Manufacturing Co., of Plano, Illinois.

Full instructions for home installation stress the strategic placement of five heat detectors, each capable of handling 225 square feet of floor space. Each heat detector, wired in circuit to the four-inch alarm gong, consists of a highly sensitive thermostat mounted in a thin brass housing. Recommended installation of detectors is in basement, hallway and attic, with additional detectors for garages, barns and larger homes. These installations function at 140 degrees Fahrenheit as recommended by Underwriters Laboratories.

Fully recommended by the National Fire Protection Association, the "Wak-Em" fire alarm kit with five detectors retails at \$11.95 and is now being distributed by hardware dealers from coast to coast.

New Farm Model Grain, Seed and Bean Cleaner



Farmers have long felt the need for a fast farm model seed cleaner like the Clipper "27" shown above. This seed cleaner was just placed in production by A. T. Ferrell & Co., Saginaw, Michigan, and cleans 100 to 150 bushels of Grain and Beans per hour direct from the combine prior to storage, or up to 75 to 100 bushels per hour when cleaning grain for seed purposes.

This cleaner has two screens, with double travelling brushes under the bot-

tom screen to keep screen perforations open, and a two-way bagging elevator for easy one man operation. The elevator has a positive clean-out slide. Six screens are furnished with the unit and because of new high production methods, the manufacturer states that this cleaner will be sold in the lower price range. Extra equipment for cleaning and treating seed handily in one operation can be used in combination with the cleaner and is now in production.

Auction Markets Boost Livestock Production

By ROBERT S. CURTIS

LIVESTOCK marketing in North Carolina has come a long way. For a number of years after the turn of the century there were no established market places and, worse, no correlation with world market prices. Cows were sold to stall operators largely and paid for in cash from the hip pocket of the butcher or other operator.

Many times there was not quite enough cash to pay even a compromise price to the farmer. It was hard going and, naturally, discouraging. Father Time, though, came in with his "correctives"—but gradually, so gradually at times that there was much farmer antagonism to what seemed to be unfair treatment. It was evolutionary and established a new trend which has finally come out in the open where a true measurement can be taken.

Markets Today

Today there are approximately 50 livestock auction markets in the state. That's progress. No one purposes to say that perfection has been reached; but it is progress with its good features, and like all other progress, with its faults. The good should go on; the faults can be corrected. We have faith that every market operator has sufficient vision to look both ways—toward the livestock production and its effect on the continuous and satisfactory operation of his business. There must be livestock to support the market. There must be profit to support the farmer. Without both, failure is the ultimate word.

Tangible Organizations

These livestock auction markets are going concerns—tangible, useful organizations—but by no means have they reached their limit of usefulness. Much further good can come. We believe it is on the way. There are definite signs that these markets are not only market places for slaughter animals but can and, no doubt, will become exchange places for further stimulating the livestock industry. They should not be places for securing slaughter animals only but places where the cream of our commercial livestock, females largely, find their

way back to farms which have pasture, hay and feed to enlarge the industry, incorporate and stabilize it with our crop growing program. Corn, for example, has been increased in yields beyond our preparation to feed it wisely on the farm, both a sensible and beneficial practice.

Other Uses

These markets are good schools for farmers and others so inclined. There the farmer can compare the good with the bad and observe the effect on market price. Not too long ago, after the cooperative program was developed for selling lambs, one man came over 100 miles to market the "tail end" of his lamb crop. The concentration of 1,000 or more lambs at a central marketing place taught him two things. First, he had not been

getting the real value for his lambs. He had sold the best of his crop locally at a lower price than his "tail end" lambs brought later in the season when they were offered in real competition on a world market basis. Further, he learned that others were making better lambs. The next year he came to the same market with lambs which graded choice largely. By comparison—the good with the bad—it had been a worth-while schooling for him. That is just what the livestock auction market can do for all who want more information.

What One Market Is Doing

For years, particularly during and since the War, much of our good female livestock has found its way to slaughter. Naturally, all livestock is not good—not even purebreds—but the important thing is that too many good high grades have been slaughtered when they should have been saved for replacement and expansion purposes. This has been going on in the face of shortages and also the fact that North Carolina needs more livestock to fill the niche in a balanced, year-round, farming program. Our best informed authorities see and are stressing the need for a larger livestock industry—one in the hands of the many, for it is the many small breeders who in the aggregate supply and furnish our consumer demands.

One market has set aside the first Monday in each month to sell breeding animals until those recommended for breeders have gone over the block. This is a practical and needed approach to the problem. Our dependence on other states is not good business in the face of national shortages and the disease and other dangers incident to bringing in unacclimated "foreign" animals. No breeder, if he has a surplus of animals for sale, is selling his best. Why pit "tail enders" against our best selected local livestock? We should think these things through and other markets should follow the lead of this one in initiating a common sense approach to the problem.

Grading—A Direct Step

One service greatly needed, and one which provides a way for selecting the best females and weeding out the inferior ones, is a well organized commercial livestock grading program. This need is supported by the almost radical change which has taken place in securing top market prices for lambs. Formerly, lambs were

Do Away With Scrub Bulls

Although dairying is quite a young enterprise with a number of local farmers, it is interesting to note the keen interest in artificial breeding. A new artificial breeding association was formed some two months ago by farmers of Orange County and reports indicate that it is being heartily received by those who have used its service.

At the present time farmers in both Granville and Chatham counties are busy working out the final details for an association. North Carolina now has 35 counties in which artificial breeding associations are in operation.

A recent survey in these counties indicate that splendid results are being obtained. Artificial breeding is popular because of the many advantages dairy farmers have found in its use. Namely, the cost of maintaining a bull by our small dairyman is eliminated. Proven bulls are available for all association members regardless of the size of herd; also, the conception rate is greater. All of these advantages are highly important to the dairy farmer since each helps to increase his profit.

Having access to the best bull available is enough to justify any dairyman belonging and using the services of an artificial breeding association. These associations will do much to aid dairying in North Carolina.

Automobiles and Trucks Wanted for Cash

New or used, any make. Also several for sale.

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Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-6911

sold on a seller's market, and this change is the result of a grading system which designates lambs as choice, good, medium, common, and culls. Because of this systematic approach, lambs may now be sold to the purchaser by telephone on a basis of grade.

Most auction markets do class cattle into groups such as steers, cows, heifers, calves, bulls, stags, springers, milkers, and so on. The next step is grading the animals of each group on their merits. True, this would entail work and some expense but the end result would be stimulating to the producer of the better bred and fed livestock. Such is a schooling in itself and with our need for more beef and more milk there is certainly a dire need to develop a method whereby this can be done. While it cannot all be accomplished at once, a start is imperative in this or any other business which has systematic improvement as its objective.

How We Can Cooperate

In any service program, established organizations are the key to greater and better service. The livestock auction markets should be used in a mutually cooperative manner. There is little doubt that in any reasonable objective operators will be glad to lend their hand and facilities. Why not work them cooperatively to bring about a broader and more constructive livestock program which fits in with the small farmer and his problems? It seems apparent that is our job. Always it is the small producer who in the aggregate furnishes the volume now more than ever needed to keep our local and greatly improved slaughtering and processing establishments operating and moving toward more profitable returns to the producer, more economically distributed meat and meat by-products to the consumer.

Painless Dehorning

By FLOYD S. BARLOW

Dairymen in the East have been waiting for some of the large herd owners to start dehorning. There has been much discussion pro and con for several years without anyone daring to do it for fear of hurting cattle sales.

W. W. McKittrick and Son, Welcome-In Farm, Ohio, own 20 registered Guernseys. They took the step October 12 and 13, dehorning 160 animals, including Wolf Creek Elma, an outstanding show cow they had purchased on the 11th at the Indiana State sale for \$975.

In quick succession where other Ohio herd owners followed suit. J. C. Gorman, Richland County, has a herd of 99. Forty-six were dehorned there. Frank L. Braum, Clark County, with 41 head came next and then the Dennison Engineering Company, with their Loch Lomond Farm in Delaware County took them off, 43 head of their 64.

Manager Evert G. Denney of Loch Lomond wrote: "It is not possible for any one to pick the date of dehorning by looking at our milk sheet. We are very happy the horns are off."

From Mr. Gorman we have this statement: "To give you an idea of the apparent painlessness of the operation the cows were munching hay only a few minutes afterward. The bosses in the herd have become docile so that all animals get their share of the hay from the racks. We are certainly glad we took this step as now there will be no good Guernseys injured by horning."

Mr. McKittrick explained he was very happy in the thought that as the cattle came in from pasture each day the worry of possible ruined udders from hooking was over. He said, "Furthermore, there won't be the hooking and shoving around that worries the more timid animals in a way that must cut production." Cows with lacerated vulvas and torn flanks will soon be but a memory on these four farms where 200 pairs of horns are missing.

The work was done by Dr. Harold E. Amstutz, ambulatory clinician, College of Veterinary Medicine, Ohio State University, at one dollar per head. The college conducts a large animal practice in the vicinity of Columbus with the purpose of giving the veterinary students an opportunity to observe a large animal practice.

At these dehornings Dr. Amstutz brought a cattle chute mounted on wheels. It was placed at the stable door and lowered to the ground by means of a jack. A stanchion at one end of the chute held the cow while the operation was performed.

Used a Local Anesthetic

A local anesthetic was injected halfway between the eyes and the horns. This was done in the stable twenty minutes before dehorning.

As soon as the animal was fastened in the trailer-stanchion, a student clamped a nose lead in the nose, drawing the head to one side. Another student disinfected the dehorner between each horn, and Dr. Amstutz disinfected the head at the base of the horn.

A student with the dehorner took off the horns close enough to the head to include about a half inch of skin and hair. At first the demonstration we saw 26 cows dehorned in two hours. Only three cows out of the 160 belowed. The dehorner made a clean, smooth cut and not a horn was crushed.

The instant the horn was dropped and while the blood spurted from a large artery at the base of the horn and a smaller one at the top, the doctor used forceps to pull out about two inches of the artery. This sealed the tissue within the horn and stopped bleeding.

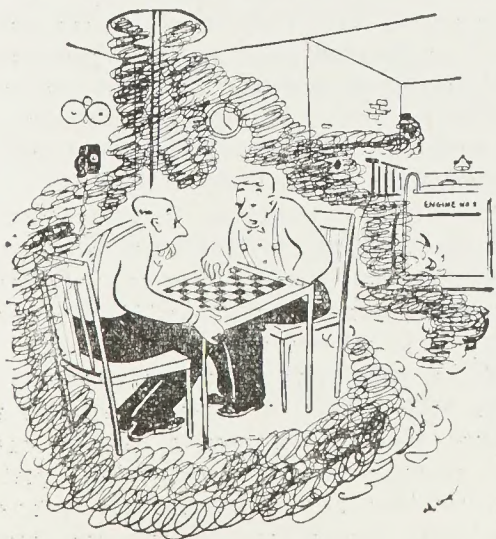
Antiseptic pads were put over the cuts. Bandages over the pads were fastened under the throat. The last act was to spread a horn paste containing "Smear 62" over the bandage, a material developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the purpose of repelling flies and maggots.

Dr. Amstutz explained that fall and spring seasons of the year are the best time for the work. After these demonstrations the cows were immediately turned to pasture or the hayrack where they promptly began eating, showing very little evidence of pain.

This humane method of dehorning is not entirely new. The procedure described above, or modifications of it, has been practiced for some time by various veterinarians.

The main advantages of the method are:

1. Cattle experience very little pain.
2. Hemorrhage is controlled permanently.
3. No strings or bands to cut.
4. By dehorning in a cattle chute, the barn is kept clean.
5. Cattle do not associate the dehorning operation with their own stanchion.



"Do you smell anything burning?"

E CAROLINA FARMER

FOR SALE

Corn pickers, corn binders, side rakes, balers, below list prices. New and used New Idea, John Deere, General, all others. New Holland \$2,150; baler twine, \$9.60 bale. Also, will buy.

PHIL GARDINER
Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-6911

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

(Guest Editorial)

I appreciate the opportunity of being guest editor for this issue of our REA Cooperative magazine. There is a matter I have been thinking about for a long time and Governor Scott came very close to touching on it in his radio talk on the evening of July 19. As manager of one of the thirty-three electric cooperatives in North Carolina, I am faced, as all managers are, with the problem of getting electric service out to the last farm home that desires it, and, at the same time, keep down the overall cost of doing this job so the cost of our members will be within their means to pay. In order to operate on a sound financial basis, our rates to our members must be sufficient to cover all operating cost and make the repayments on the monies we have borrowed to build our lines.

As we go out into the more remote and isolated areas of our systems we find the cost of extending electric service to those people is sometimes twice or even three times the cost of getting service to our original members. The problem is how shall we face the increased cost. Most of the private power companies have long made it a practice to charge a customer that lived beyond a certain distance that added cost of extending service to him. Another favorite practice of these same companies is to require the purchase of a large number of heavy electrical appliances or to require a guarantee at a minimum bill considerably above that charged their customers. The private power companies have always contended that this is the only way they could do the job. Under this setup, rural North Carolina would never be electrified. When the Electric Cooperatives came into the picture vast strides were made in getting electric service to rural people. Farm homes have electric service today that could never have had it under the formula of the power companies. In recent years a few of the power companies have done an outstanding job in extending electric service to our rural people.

Now that we are reaching the final stages of extending electric service to our rural people, we find that this formula is being adhered to closer than ever before by the utility companies. As much as I hate to say it, I find that some of our electric cooperatives are leaning toward this old formula of the power companies, the very thing that held up rural electrification so many years. The power companies have been shown how wrong they were, and I believe that if

our cooperatives will just analyze the situation they will not let themselves fall into the rut the power companies are in. That rut is indefensible. The power companies and the cooperatives have now so covered the State of North Carolina with power lines that those farm homes now without electric service are at the mercy of the power company or the cooperative. There is no room for a third party to come in and complete the job. This being true, it becomes the undeniable obligation of the power companies and the cooperatives to see to it that every farm home within their area gets electric service AND ON THE SAME BASIS THAT THE FIRST FARM HOMES WERE SERVED. The farm homes in the remote areas must



C. E. VIVERETTE

Our Guest Editor this month is Mr. C. E. Viverette, Manager of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, Lenoir, N. C. Mr. Viverette's comments are based on long experience with and close observation of the growth of REA co-ops in North Carolina.

not be penalized. The franchises and charters were not granted to the power companies nor the cooperatives to serve only the large areas or a select group. They are morally obligated and *should be legally required* to give electric service to every home or business within their service area that requests it, and with no penalties or extra cost added.

These higher costs to serve those remaining farm homes or businesses can be met if as much time were devoted to doing this job as there was in finding excuses why the job can't be done. By and large this added cost can be distributed over the operations of the entire system with little appreciable effort, for, in most instances, this will be the final

construction program and will amount to only a fraction of the original investment. In general our rural people are just beginning to really put their electric service to work. With a little encouragement and assistance the increased power usage will quickly absorb these high costs. As a final resort, one which I am sure we would not need, the power companies and cooperatives could make rate adjustments that would permit the extension of electric service to every one that desires it.

There is nothing that pleases one more than to see a power line being built to a farm home and to see the lights go on for the first time. There is nothing that burns me up more than to have a farm family come to me and tell me they have been denied electric service because they did not have the money to help finance the construction of the line or could not buy all the equipment they were asked to buy and pay that added high minimum monthly bill. It is not right. Something should be done about it. I think something will be done about it.

Good Seed Need Help To Produce Good Crop

Good seed are important but they alone won't produce a good crop, says Dr. R. P. Moore, director in charge of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association.

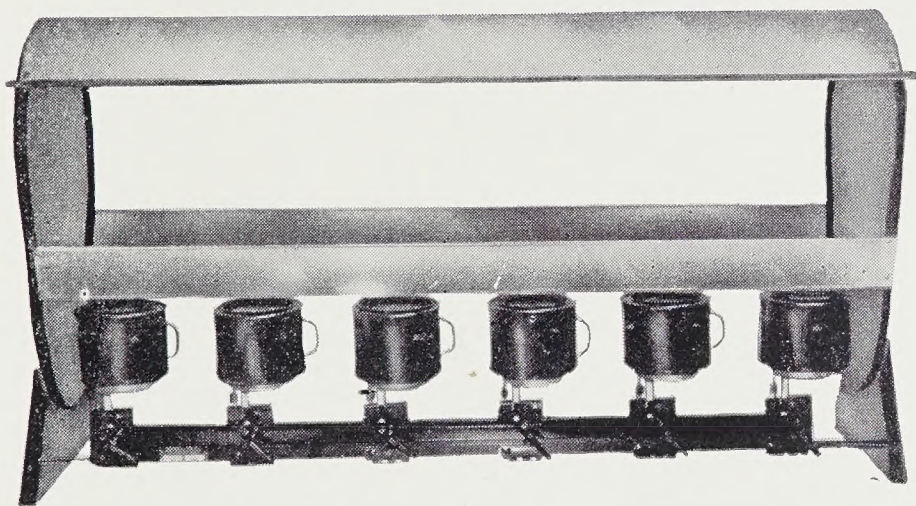
Members of the association who are specializing in the production of high quality certified hybrid seed corn realize the importance of good planting seed on North Carolina farms, Dr. Moore said. These seed producers are now busy in their efforts to see that high quality seed are produced and processed under certification regulations.

But, he continued, the seed producers realize that good seed alone will not produce a good crop. They know that the seed must be planted in a properly prepared and fertilized seed-bed, and that the resulting crop must be properly side-dressed and cultivated, if the true production power of the seed is to be realized.

To inform farmers as to these facts, the producers are placing a yellow planting-instruction tag on each bag of seed produced. Approximately 25,000 of these tags are to be used this year.

When the buyer of hybrid seed corn finds both a blue certification tag and a yellow planting instruction tag on the bag, he not only receives evidence of quality seed, but also instructions as to how the seed should be utilized for best results.

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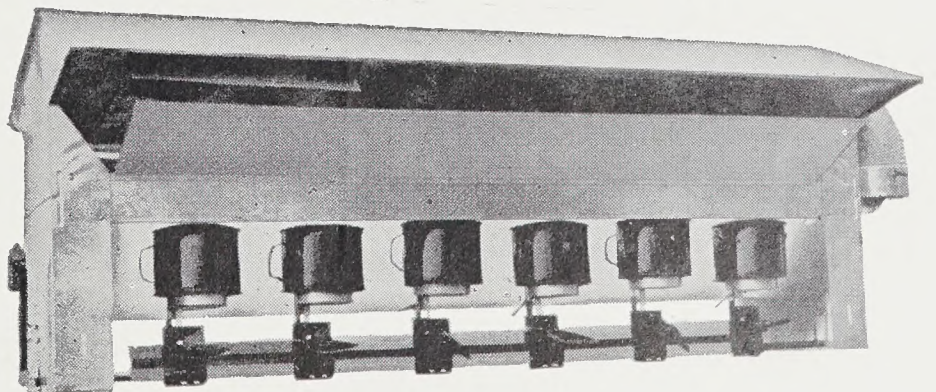
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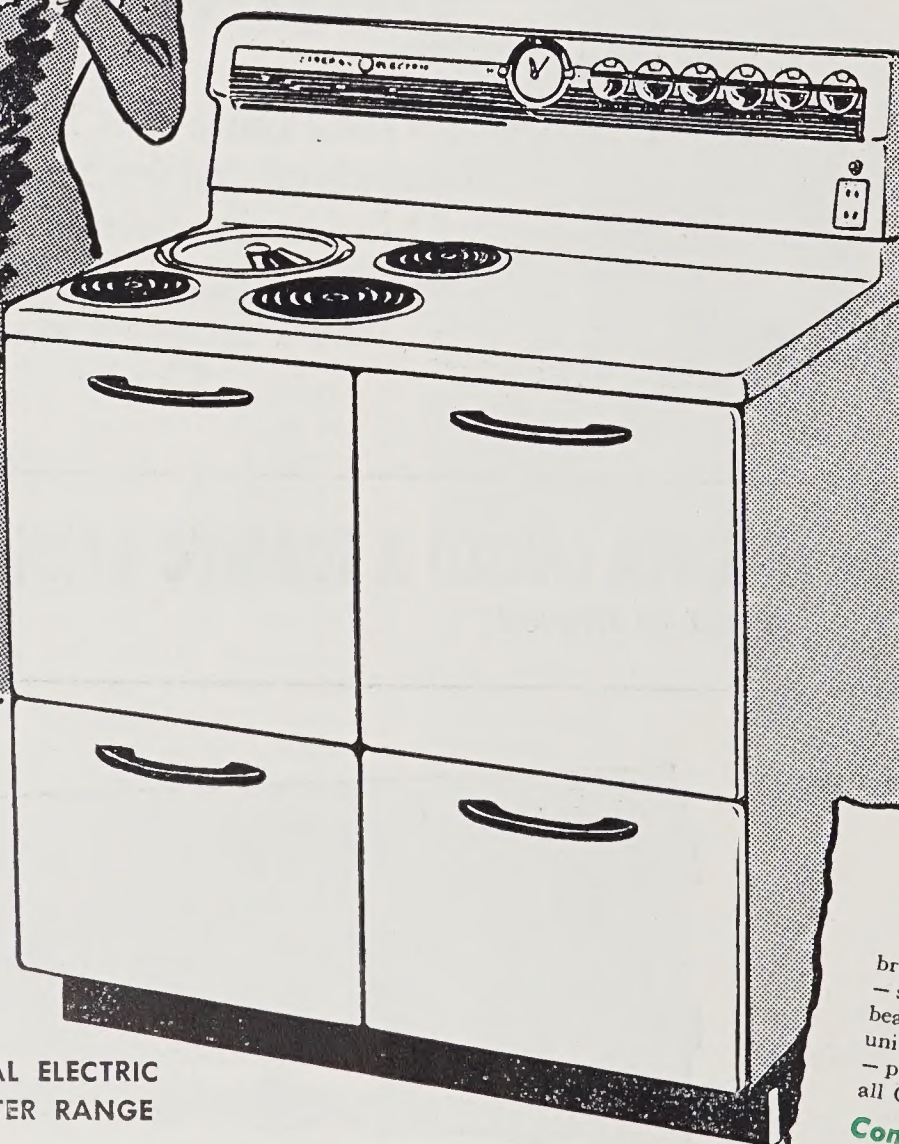
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